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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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PAPER REPORTS, COMMENTS ON ELECTION RESULTS

Front-page Editorial

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "People's Endorsement"]

[Text]

According to unofficial results announced on Tuesday Acting President Justice Abdus Sattar won a landslide victory in the second presidential election held on Sunday throughout the country. He polled one crore fortytwo lakh seventeen thousand six hundred and one votes out of a total of two crore sixteen lakh seven thousand two hundred and fiftythree votes cast or, 65.80 per cent of the total. Justice Sattar thus becomes the second elected President of the country.

Sunday's presidential polls were an exceptionally impressive spectacle made so particularly by the enormous enthusiasm of an electorate that have always risen to the occasion whenever called upon to give their verdict in any crucial national situation. Election of a President on Sunday was unquestionably an event of the greatest significance for ninety million people of Bangladesh. It was so considering the tragic circumstances that lay in its background arising from the tragedy of late President Ziaur Rahman's assassination on May 30. This was coupled with the injured feelings of the populace who seemed determined to demon-

trate their loyalty to their beloved leader by voting his worthy successor to the presidency. By all accounts there was an extraordinary situation in which the electorate found themselves and had to take a crucial decision. And the mandate came forcefully, massively and decisively.

It is not perhaps too early a try and understand the popular psychology working behind any decision that comes from the people in any national crisis. It is important that the real political base in this country is provided by the 80 per cent rural population. Blissfully remote from the urban political scenes where clashing ideologies and views produce a sophisticated spectrum, the rural voter is enabled to be guided by his own honest and uninfluenced view of things, persons and parties. And this explains the reported silence of the vast rural population over the question of election of a second President for them. Matured as they are by the vicissitudes through which they have passed they refuse to be taken for granted and the consequent unpredictability often springs surprises on many at home and abroad. Guided by an unerring instinct they have hardly made a mistake in the past. They had voted to power President Ziaur Rahman in 1978 and the latter had won their hearts in the subsequent years. And the vote for Acting President Justice A. Sattar was, in the ultimate analysis, a vote for their loved leader Ziaur Rahman and the development strategy he had formulated to rebuild the country economically and politically.

President-elect Justice Abdus Sattar, as successor of his late predecessor, has pledged in his campaign meetings as well as at the post-election Press conference held on Monday to follow in the foot-steps of the late President Ziaur Rahman. His national development schedule will be based on the 19-point programme of the late President and his foreign policy and

relations with neighbours and the Non-aligned Movement would undergo no change. At the Press conference he also reiterated his adherence to the four cardinal principles of the programme : Preservation of the independence, integrity and sovereignty of the nation, faith in, and reliance on, Almighty Allah, democracy, nationalism and socialism meaning social and economic justice. In a spirit of chivalry he also asked for co-operation of the Opposition parties to help continue the democratic process that has been renewed afresh by Sunday's nationwide mandate. His age and experience and sharp insight and wisdom will, we believe, stand the President-elect in good stead in the conduct of the nation's affairs. The responsibility he now assumes as an elected President of the country is great. Keenly conscious as he is of it and grateful to the vast majority of the people that have voted him to power, he would naturally look for and need unstinted cooperation of all concerned in the execution of his duties. Since the national mandate came through a democratic process and the people's vote it is necessary that political opposition should not isolate itself from this process by moves and actions that might only have a negative value so far as the bigger interest of the nation is concerned.

Results by District

Dacca THE BANGADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Nov 81 p 12

[Text]

Presidential Polls—1981

DISTRICT	Total votes	Quota	SWP	AL (SD)	Isl. League	Others	SWP (SD)	SWP (SD)
BARISAL	2822928	1793	1053095	424719	13386	9419	13305	17937
BOHALPUR	1434500	921	459615	331776	6572	4279	7774	26154
BOHRA	1213470	676	365577	129990	5239	4552	7200	5746
BANGLADESH	2807011	1184	929798	371926	7205	11155	10873	21912
PAKSA	1457271	812	378515	171466	5232	2907	1236	3703
CHITTAGONG	937920	679	410324	120321	5087	3111	7224	6146
CHITTAGONG	1681564	1024	679744	341779	26602	3154	7278	15321
CHITTAGONG	1965774	1210	743771	374227	25251	5912	8603	15321
CHITTAGONG	195774	389	214337	143723	9493	848	4076	3527
CHITTAGONG	2163187	1020	974269	227364	10439	3647	2696	5001
CHITTAGONG	2275610	1609	601824	80054	33807	4664	18656	18777
CHITTAGONG	1073443	507	380244	124862	4423	2292	11517	2787
CHITTAGONG	2995919	1638	772516	474968	35572	6701	12522	14544
CHITTAGONG	1047817	347	279251	149774	4802	2137	1484	4137
CHITTAGONG	4378120	2327	1747031	545309	60357	11828	23026	14790
CHITTAGONG	3293395	1667	2273822	320700	30923	10570	9430	12733
CHITTAGONG	2625243	1476	489917	417317	65203	186517	7260	22572
CHITTAGONG	1751828	827	564879	141871	19523	6543	30033	2199
CHITTAGONG	2417974	1816	1114418	374816	11647	7243	17807	6276
CHITTAGONG	302970	143	54143	25697	676	381	1505	1209
CHITTAGONG	36142	40	19731	7772	345	132	134	672
TOTAL	38981014	21716	1404702	5630292	37146	28995	227460	219756

• incomplete

Results by Candidate

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

Unofficial results

Total Number of Voters—3881014

Total Number of Votes Cast— 3180713

Percentage of Votes Cast— 81.97

	Votes polled	%
ABDUS SATTAR	1421760	65.88
KAMAL HOSSEIN	5694884	26.35
HAFLIJI MUJIB	387215	1.79
CHAMANI	302003	1.4
JALIL	249340	1.15
MURTAZA	224766	1.04
GOLAM MOHAMMED	76304	.35
SALAUDDIN CHOWDHURY	53606	.24
SAIFUR RAHMAN	53080	.24
ABDUS KARIM	37043	.17
TOHRA	36352	.16
MOULANA JALIL	36235	.16
SYED SHAMFUR RAHMAN	32082	.15
MOULANA JIBBER	22094	.10
AFTABUDDIN SIKHIN	21106	.09
ALIM AL BAKH	19890	.09
MOULANA RAHIM	16397	.07
SHAJFUL ISLAM	15768	.07
SADIK MIAH	15676	.07
ABDUL JABBAR	13342	.06
SILINA MAJUMDER	12841	.05
ALI HOSSEIN AKHTAR	11564	.05
MONORANJAN DAS	11433	.05
ILLUR RAHMAN	11080	.05
SHAJAHAN CHOWDHURY	9027	.04
KI NURUL ISLAM	6595	.03
AKRAM MOLLA	6115	.02
MOHTUDDOWLA	4933	.02
ROUSHAN ALI	4447	.02
SINDHQUE BHUTAN	2483	.02
KATI SHAJAHAN	2110	.01

'SEVERE SHORTAGE' OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE REPORTED

Dacca HOLIDAY in English 1 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Hossain Khasru]

[Text] A severe uncertainty lingers on about the 'support' of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to bail the Bangladesh economy out of its current extreme liquidity shortage on the external front. The prospects for commodity aid seem also to be not encouraging at all.

The disbursement of external assistance in diverse forms has been rather very slow. The average flows of foreign aid, according to a rough reckoning, have been recorded at less than fifty percent during the last four month period (July-October, '81) than during the corresponding period last year.

The domestic economic scene meanwhile shows continuing marks of uneasy pressures and strains under the impact of phenomenal price upswing, setbacks in agricultural production during the last aus season and uncertain crop prospects for the current aman season due to, among other factors, unfavorable weather conditions, labor unrest, and other operational difficulties in the industrial sector and so on.

The revenue earnings of the government have suffered the most. As the normal import trade has remained virtually suspended so far during the current financial year because of acute funding problems, the collection of custom duties, which account for the largest chunk of governmental revenue receipts from one single source, has now plummeted.

This, as observers note, will force the establishment to take more recourse to borrowings from the banking system in order to meet its current revenue expenditures.

The external liquidity shortage of the economy is well evident from the fact that the country's foreign exchange reserve dwindled to 265.15 crore taka in mid-October this year from 403.19 crore taka at the close of the last financial year in June, '81.

The quantum of such reserves did not fall to such a low level since 1976-77.

The rates of expenditure from the foreign currency reserve have been higher than the rates of receipts in the related account during the last four months of the current financial year. This caused the fall in the foreign currency reserves (convertible).

The immediate prospects for an improvement in the foreign currency reserve through the usual IMF facilities this year are as of now quite uncertain.

The IMF expert team which visited the country in July had earlier raised many objections to the ways the government had sought to 'manage' the economy.

The usual IMF conditionalities apart, the eligibility of the economy to the Fund's various 'support' facilities has severely been questioned by the expert team on the basis of its performance criteria.'

It is to be noted here that Bangladesh received IMF support to the extent of 236.41 crore SDR under its Extended Fund Facility and Supplementary Fund arrangement in December, '80 and then again to the tune of 105.18 crore SDR in February, '81 during the last financial year.

Adverse Effects

The IMF's allocation of SDR for balance-of-payments support to Bangladesh under the Fund's various facilities during the current financial year will however depend on the degree of responsiveness on the part of the government to go along the IMF's prescribed course in the light of the findings of its expert team.

The severe external liquidity problem has now adversely affected the import trade both under cash and commodity assistance.

Commercial imports have been made only on a miniscule level due to the inordinate delay in the issuance of import licenses by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (CCI&E).

So far as industrial imports are concerned, only 123 sectors out of a total of 239 sectors of industries have so far been allowed to submit import license forms under Priority List one in the import policy order.

The licenses in the industrial sector are to be funded out of OECF (Japan), Iraqi, Swedish, ninth IDA, and OPEC credits and grants as well as some cash resources.

The CCI&E office intimated the various chambers of commerce and industry sometime in the first week of October that it would be in a position to expedite the processing of import license only on receipt of funds under UK, Saudi, Norwegian, and FRG grants, and tenth IDA credits.

CSO: 4220/7417

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

NEW NEPALESE AMBASSADOR--The Nepalese Ambassador designate to Bangladesh, Mr Rajbhandari presented his credentials to the Acting President Mr Justice Abdus Sattar at Bangabhaban this morning, reports BSS. Reciprocating the sentiments of the Nepalese envoy, the acting President assured him of all cooperation. While presenting his letter of credence, the new Nepalese envoy said that the age-old friendship between Nepal and Bangladesh would be further strengthened in the coming days. [Text] [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 6 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4220/7418

REPORT ON RAJIV GANDHI'S 'SOVIET LAND' INTERVIEW

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Rajiv Gandhi has expressed the view that the non-aligned movement has acquired a new significance in the context of present day developments, reports UNI.

In an interview with the 'Soviet Land', Mr Gandhi said the quest for peace was still beset with numerous difficulties. 'There is no let-up in the armaments race and this clouds the future of all efforts to banish hunger and poverty.'

The movement, therefore, had to ensure cooperation among nations with different political and economic systems.

Mr Gandhi said as both India and the Soviet Union were committed to advancing the cause of peace anti-racism and anti-colonialism, their perceptions on many international issues had broad similarities, besides the history of the relationship which had shaped a certain common outlook on the world.

To the extent that the Soviet Union and India worked together for peace it created a healthy climate. 'We in India, will always support any moves that will further the cause of peace in the world' Mr Gandhi declared.

Science and technology would

produce revolutionary changes in Indian society, in agriculture in industry and in other important areas of national endeavour, Mr Gandhi told Soviet Land.

That will also lay the foundation of a self-reliant economy in which both the public and the private sectors would work together to promote growth with social justice, according to him.

Mr Gandhi says that India was considerably benefited from its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The basis of a new international economic order could only be laid if there was a substantial flow of resources from the developed to the developing nations; and 'whenever we cooperate with the Soviet Union to build something new, we not only help people in both India and in the Soviet Union but also in a larger sense, enlarge the boundaries of peace and cooperation' Mr Gandhi said.

Mr Gandhi has said that India's attitude to the United States is one of 'disappointment' which needed to be improved. 'I think the ball is really in the United States court', Mr Gandhi is quoted by Associated Press as having told the foreign press corps in Delhi earlier this week.

INDO-PAK TIES

Asked about the current Indo-Pakistan relations, he said the United States was forcing an arms race on the subcontinent. Pakistan was going ahead with its atomic bomb programme. 'There seems to be no indication that they are slowing down on it. But that does not seem to have affected the US stand on re-arming them'.

About a no war pact with Pakistan, Mr Gandhi said: 'From our side we have always been open to a genuine no war pact', 'there is something wrong' with Pakistan's current proposal. 'It is more of a publicity stunt' connected with the supply of US arms for Pakistan, he said.

CHINA ISSUE

When he was asked if scrapping of the F-16 sale to Pakistan would prompt India to forego planned acquisition of modern French Mirage 2000 jets, Mr Gandhi said our border with Pakistan is very small. Our major border is with China. The Chinese Air Force is seven or eight times the size of ours. Pakistan has good relations with China. If China decides to put some pressure on US, it is not something that can be discounted'.

SAUDI PRINCE TELLS PRESS OF TALKS WITH GANDHI

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz al-Saud of Saudi Arabia called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the Capital on Tuesday and exchanged views on developments in West Asia, Gulf region and South Asia.

Prince Talal informed newsmen after his meeting with the Prime Minister that the OPEC countries would sympathetically consider India's request for price preference on oil imports on the basis of per capita consumption.

India had told the OPEC that per capita consumption of oil was one of the lowest in the country. Prince Talal said he had renewed the Saudi King's invitation to Mrs Gandhi to pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia where the oil issue could be further discussed.

Saudi Arabia, he said, had kept crude prices at a lower level than the other OPEC nations.

Prince Talal, who is Assistant Secretary General of the UNICEF, was here as UNICEF's special envoy. His five-day visit to the country, he explained, was in pursuance of his world-wide mission to advise nations to invest more on child care than on arms. He was also Saudi Arabia's delegate to the International Regional Conference for Child Welfare held in the Capital this week.

Prince Talal said a big part of the 5.7 billion dollar loan cleared by the IMF for India was from Saudi Arabia.

He pointed out that India was the third largest donor to the UNICEF with a contribution of two billion dollars. But he felt India could spend more money in welfare programmes for the child and mother within the country itself.

Prince Talal characterised Indian projects for child and mother welfare as "excellent" and specially lauded working of the processed food factory for children at Hyderabad.

He disclosed that in the current period from September, 1981 to August, 1982, the UNICEF had granted a sum of eight to 10 million dollars for welfare projects in India. This was the largest amount sanctioned for India, he added.

REPORT ON GANDHI SPEECH AT 13 NOVEMBER PARIS BANQUET

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

PARIS, November 13 (UNI).

THE Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today cautioned the international community of "the war clouds hovering over the Indian sub-continent" as a result of the frantic militarisation in some countries of the region.

In an apparent reference to the arms build-up in Pakistan, Mrs. Gandhi, who spoke at a banquet hosted by the French Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Mauroy said: "India's neighbourhood is being militarised as a war zone" and "in a rivalry unrelated to the security and welfare of the peoples of the region."

Mrs. Gandhi observed that India was "involuntarily and adversely affected by the environment of tensions in which these nations conducted their business. Obviously, we cannot achieve rapid economic development in such an ambience."

"The atmosphere is infused with hostility," she said adding: "The global village is in the danger of becoming the global battleground."

"When the attention of the world is diverted from the crucial issues of the immediate as well as the future and when countries like ours are forced to expend their energies on armament rather than development, no one is the gainer," Mrs. Gandhi observed.

PTI adds: "Unless all nations decry and counteract the shortsighted calculus of global power-politics, the suffering will be universal even of those who count on immediate gains," she added.

The Prime Minister spoke of the "remarkable convergence" of outlook between France and India and said it deserved to be reinforced and

hoped to do it during her current visit.

"We understand each other's concerns. India's non-alignment, no less than France's adherence to its independent judgment, are stabilising elements in the stormy seas through which we must navigate. We agree on several important matters including that we wish to keep such avowed perceptions as we have confidence in the belief that diversity need not abstract from friendship. We both stand steadfast for peace and for an equitable world order."

Mrs. Gandhi noted that co-operation between India and France was firmly founded and was progressing in a well-designed framework. Its newest symbol, the aluminium project in Orissa, where French technology and machinery combined with Indian workmanship and industry, would create one of the largest aluminium plants in India.

There was unlimited scope for further co-operation in industry and in other realer areas of science and technology. The two countries could also participate in joint ventures in third countries. Each contributing some thing of the distinctive excellence to the common product.

The Prime Minister said in achieving and diversifying India's co-operation with France, "we are encouraged by the appreciation shown by the government and people of France of our emphasis on self-sufficiency and self-reliance. We do not think of self-reliance in narrow terms to the extent of reinventing the wireless or the electronic calculator. But equally we do not resort to the soft option of deriving all our industry and technology from the more developed."

Mrs. Gandhi added "Our situation in this respect is comparable to that of France in the fifties and sixties. Like France, we are trying to promote an enlightened version of self-reliance

as the best assurance of progress for our economy and for the survival and sustenance of our national genius. It would not be fanciful to say that Indo-French co-operation can be a model for relations between an advanced country and a developing one."

The Prime Minister commended France's understanding of the main principles of the economics of global prosperity and its interdependence. France's sympathetic and clear position on problems of development and the contribution of President Mitterrand at the Cancun summit had evoked special appreciation in India.

Mrs. Gandhi stressed the need to use technology to fight age-old evils with which so many were still afflicted and to enhance the quality of life and enlarge the human personality and to create fellow feeling, harmony and beauty.

Striking a personal note earlier in her speech, Mrs. Gandhi said she made no secret of the fact that France's culture and language were a vivid formative influence of her childhood. Whether she came to Paris to meet the French people, she felt the nostalgia of an Indian mind interlarded with the currents of French culture.

Mrs. Gandhi said in the great canvas of European history, France had a prominent place, not merely because of famous deeds but more because of the seminal ideas of its thinkers and the forceful movements inspired by the emotions of its people, whether in art, literature or politics, the French people had been path-makers.

"The world is in their debt for their radical originality, their stubborn independence, and *Joi de vivre*. Such qualities, combined with that of clarity of reasoning and language which has made France an example of technology, cannot but enrich the human family," Mrs. Gandhi said.

DETAILS OF COMMUNIQUE ON GANDHI VISIT TO FRANCE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Article by B. K. Joshi: "'Interference' by Powers Castigated"]

[Text] Paris, November 14.

In a strongly-worded joint declaration virtually outlining a new political partnership between India and France, Mrs Indira Gandhi and President Mitterrand yesterday rejected a hegemonist approach to international affairs, condemning "the use of violence and subversion."

The declaration, full of overtones suggestive of the Dullesian era, denounced the conduct of international affairs based on "fear, dominance and arrogance." It castigated the "interferences to which nations are subjected, in particular, nations incapable of posing by themselves a threat to others."

Without mentioning names, the declaration called upon the international community to look for ways and means of safeguarding "the independence of countries which continue to be subjected to foreign domination or to external interventions or interferences."

The declaration appears to denote the emergence of a new force in international affairs, with the two countries achieving a striking degree of agreement on a range of issues including the follow-up of Cancun, food security for developing countries, stability for prices of primary commodities, the armaments race and balance-of-payments deficits confronting oil-importing developing nations.

Apart from announcing the setting up of a high-level group on energy, the declaration did not touch on bilateral issues. But the French Prime Minister made it clear that the area of cooperation between his country and India would be enlarged to "things like coal, steel, oil, telecommunications, everything." This indicates a position beyond that covered by the four economic protocols signed between India and France.

They affirmed their conviction that a world of many nations, beliefs and peoples must necessarily be a world of pluralism, tolerance and co-existence, with scope for different cultures to flourish without mental barriers or ideological exclusiveness.

They expressed their common concern about the worsening world economic crisis and stressed that the continuance of the situation called for an overall restructuring of international economic relations.

The declaration said the two countries would maintain and deepen their consultations on the North-South issues in the forthcoming global dialogue.

The declaration, departing from the customary pattern of a joint communique, avoided specific world issues but set out the agreement of the two sides on the broader aspect of international relations.

The two leaders shared the concern over the aggravation of political and economic tensions throughout the world and noted that these tensions undermined the very foundations of international relations.

The political part of the declaration, however, did not make any specific reference to tension-spots in various parts of the globe which have accelerated the big-power confrontation.

Voicing the concern of the two countries over the worsening world economic situation, the declaration also stressed the need for early "global dialogue" between the industrialised and developing countries "for an overall restructuring of the international economic order."

In particular, it called for urgent action on issues like stabilisation of markets for primary commodities, financing of the balance of payment deficits of oil importing developing countries and the funding of programmes designed to develop energy resources. The two countries also agreed to set up a high-level group to consult regularly with each other on matters relating to energy.

More stable and equitable relations among nations necessarily presuppose a scrupulous respect for the sovereignty, integrity and national identity of all countries.

India and France are opposed to the extension of bloc confrontation and, being concerned by the acceleration of the armament race, notably by nations holding the strongest arsenals, intend to pursue with determination such measures as would lead to concrete results to reinforce confidence and peace among states.

In this respect the two countries are of the view that the strengthening of the food security of developing countries, the stabilisation of markets for primary commodities, the financing of the balance-of-payments deficits of oil-importing developing countries, and the financing of the investments for developing energy resources of the world constitute priority objectives for the international community.

India and France reaffirm their willingness to maintain and deepen their consultations on these issues.

Through joint efforts, they hope to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

India and France have agreed to cooperate in the vital fields of petro-chemicals and agriculture in view of what they called a "High degree of compatibility" in the economies of the two countries.

"France is reported to have agreed to make a 'comprehensive offer.'" For appropriate credit facilities.

India promised to examine the French offer to build a new port in India. There is a general feeling here that the four protocols to mark Mrs Gandhi's visit will supplement the existing broad agreement on economic matters between New Delhi and Paris.

Orissa will be the direct beneficiary of the agreements reached here. The protocol on coal mining provides for cooperation in technology including the study of better methods of coal exploration and utilisation at Anantha mines in Orissa.

To facilitate augmented trade between the two countries, French businessmen will visit India to identify imports from a wider range of goods than before. India will also play a greater part in French trade fairs.

They also agreed to organise seminars to acquaint French trade and business circles with the Indian economic system. The scope for joint ventures in third countries and for exports will also be examined.

France will cooperate with India in setting up a telecommunications project in Bangalore.

France will extend financial and technical cooperation for the short circuit testing plant at Bangalore, consultant expertise on tidal power plants and explore ways of expanding cooperation in coal mining.

CSO: 4220/7402

GANDHI PLANNING MEASURES TO MEET IMF TERMS

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy: "PM Plans Check on Spending"]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15

One of the first tasks of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on her return to Delhi tomorrow, will be to initiate steps for enforcing a stricter financial discipline to curb the spending spree of both the Central and State Governments.

An IMF team is arriving before the end of this month ostensibly to communicate the terms and conditions of the massive loan, but in effect to take a hard look at the Indian economy before making the first instalment available in due course.

The Finance Ministry will be engaging itself in detailed discussions with the group to satisfy it about the steps India is taking and contemplating to comply with the performance clauses of the loan, especially the agreed ceilings on governmental borrowings and expenditure.

One quarter of foreign exchange reserves drawn: It is not generally known that, during the current fiscal year, India has been obliged to draw nearly one-quarter of its foreign exchange reserves to pay for essential imports which has imposed a severe strain on the country's balance of payments.

The Government is relying heavily on the first instalment of the IMF loan and the anticipated returns from the second issue of black money bonds to reduce the budgetary gap to manageable limits.

The Government expects that it would take three to four years to restore the missing equilibrium in Indian economy through the proposed "structural adjustments" which envisage a wide range of measures including certain ceilings on expenditure and the easing of excessive restrictions on investment and production.

Periodic visits to review country's economy: But what is disquieting is that the Government has willy-nilly conceded to the IMF the right to review the Indian economy and monitor its performance.

The IMF teams will be visiting India periodically to make their own assessments of the over-all economic situation, independently of the data furnished by the Government about what was being done to cope with the country's balance of payments problems through increased growth and reduced inflation.

At the higher political level, the Government now feels that it would be able to explain away the tough performance conditions imposed by the IMF without undue embarrassment to itself in Parliament.

It is no longer adopting an unduly apologetic attitude in defending the decision to seek this loan, since the Government thinks that it can carry conviction, or at any rate mute criticism, by painting a much grimmer picture of the present economic difficulties and professing that the conditions imposed were no more than an indirect endorsement of the firm steps that India itself was taking to improve its economic performance.

Cong. & strategy for parliamentary debate: The Congress @ is evolving its strategy for the impending parliamentary debate on the loan on the assumption that those who had earlier opposed the Indian move to borrow such a large sum from the IMF did so under the mistaken impression that it represented a marked political tilt towards the United States.

But now that the U.S. has voiced strong reservations against India seeking such a big loan from an international financial institution, the critics are finding themselves in the awkward position of being identified unduly with the American lobby if they continued to

oppose the loan even in these changed circumstances.

All these finer arguments, based on point and counter-point, can help in focussing attention on the new twists and turns of controversy in this ironic situation.

Grim reality: But they cannot mitigate the grim reality that, if India does not perform better on its economic front in the next three years, to bail itself out of the grim balance of payments crisis, the country will find itself in much deeper waters with the imposition of the additional burden of having to service one of the biggest international loans in history.

The loan repayment will eat away the extra production besides drawing down the depleted foreign exchange reserves to the rock bottom. This is a righterish situation which the Government does not want to visualise at this stage even as an advance warning of what could happen if the necessary steps are not taken in time to avert it.

The Government's top economic advisers have been cautioning the Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, of the inherent dangers while stressing the need for strong steps to encourage savings, curb public expenditure, cut deficit financing, and increase production.

Steps to curb public expenditure: As a starting point for this exercise, Mrs. Gandhi proposes to severely restrict all avoidable expenditure by the Central Ministries and also limit the overdrafts of State Governments.

The Jha Commission has already made a series of recommendations on what could or should be done to improve the economic performance. But it has not yet been decided how these suggestions are to be implemented, whether in the form of budgetary provisions or through separate legislation.

The arrival of the IMF team will certainly help to accelerate the process, since the promised steps have to be taken before India is entitled to receive the first instalment.

Clear dividing line: At the same time the Government has to keep up a clear dividing line between actions it proposes to take on its own initiative and as part of the conditionality stipulated by the IMF to satisfy its critics that nothing has been done to compromise the country's interests.

And this will be the real test that Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Vankararaman will have to face during the debate in Parliament on the subject.

CSO: 4220/7408

GANDHI TALKS TO PRESS ON LEAVING PARIS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Paris Nov 15--India and France were today unable to sign the Mirage deal because of inconclusive discussions on the subject, report UNI and PTI. According to sources here, the matter will be discussed again by officials of the two countries at a later date.

Talking to reporters here this morning at the end of her three-day visit to France, Mrs Gandhi said she had not discussed the Mirage issue "with anybody." The matter was handled by the officials accompanying her, she added.

Asked if she had not discussed the matter even with the French Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy, she replied in the affirmative. In reply to a question if there was a hitch in the deal, the Prime Minister said: "I have no idea" and added she had not discussed any question of arms supply with France.

Explaining the objective of her three-nation European tour, Mrs Gandhi said the purpose was to communicate with the new leadership in these countries. The talks on the economic and other matters were "just by the way." The visit had helped deepen understanding between India and these countries, she added.

Asked whether she had exchanged views on West Asia situation with French leaders, Mrs Gandhi said: "Yes, but in passing. You know our view on West Asia, they know our view. So the discussion was more of the nature of exchange of each other's known position."

The Prime Minister said the non-aligned movement was beginning to pick up its old elan, especially after the New Delhi meeting of the Foreign Ministers of countries subscribing to the concept.

The Prime Minister found a greater degree of assertiveness among countries belonging to NATO or Warsaw Pact to establish their individuality. This was one of the principles of nonalignment.

Although they were not nonaligned they had accepted some of the views of non-aligned nations, she added.

She was happy at what she called the greater awareness of the economic potentiality that now existed in India. It was true all over Europe. The people had begun to realize that the image of poverty that was projected in the past was not true.

Mrs Gandhi, however said: "We do have poverty and we do not conceal it. But we have succeeded in changing the situation for the better more efforts are on in this direction."

Referring to the constraints imposed by the developed countries on import of goods from the developing countries she said: "We have explained our stand with regard the EEC." Moreover, our missions were active attending to the difficulties faced by Indian exporters abroad, she added.

In reply to a question Mrs Gandhi said India had put forth its viewpoint at all forums that protectionism harmed not only the developing countries but also the developed nations as it impeded growth of trade to the large market in the Third World.

Yesterday, inaugurating a three-day conference of heads of Indian missions from 19 West European countries Mrs Gandhi said: "There is reason to believe that there are efforts to create trouble within the country. There is an incredible coming-together of Left and Right parties in the country."

She described India's relations with the Soviet Union as very friendly but pointed out that within the country, the Communist Party of India was strongly against her Government.

Referring to the international situation she said the Western countries were giving all out support to Pakistan.

"We find that some kind of attention is being given to Pakistan as it is considered a bulwark of the Western countries," Mrs Gandhi added. The Prime Minister reiterated that India wanted nothing but friendship and normal relations with its neighbours.

About China Mrs Gandhi and the External Affairs Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, referred to India's efforts to improve relations with that country and described the meetings with the Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister as good.

At the same time she referred to the piquant problem that arose as a result of the Chinese initial refusal to grant visas to the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly Speaker to attend the population conference sponsored by the UN.

Mrs Gandhi is returning to New Delhi tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock by a special plane.

CSO: 4220/7407

REPORT ON GANDHI'S 9 NOVEMBER FAO SPEECH IN ROME

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Text]

ROME, Nov. 9.—Mrs Gandhi today lashed out at the world's major foodgrain producing countries for using food as a "political weapon" and demanded an end to discriminatory agricultural protectionism, report PTI and UNI. Delivering the McDougall lecture of the Food and Agriculture Organization for 1981 here, she regretted that a new international wheat trade agreement, designed to guarantee the stability of the market and availability of supplies had been thwarted.

"The world's major producers", she told a distinguished gathering of agricultural experts and others, "are unwilling to give up the advantages of so-called free market forces and the opportunity to use food as a political weapon".

Mrs Gandhi arrived in Rome today to a warm welcome from the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Giovanni Spadolini, and went straight into a meeting at the airport. Mr Spadolini, who was leaving for London to attend the EEC summit this morning, had talks with the Prime Minister on international and bilateral issues.

Earlier, Mrs Gandhi was given a warm send off by President Zhivkov at Sofia, at the end of her three-day visit to Bulgaria.

The Prime Minister told the gathering that high prices were being charged for essential agricultural inputs like fertilizer and pesticides, taking them beyond the grasp of those who needed them most. "Discriminatory agricultural protectionism in industrial countries is as high as 700% for a number of processed agricultural products" she said.

Quoting an UNCTAD study of 48 items, she said that 90% liberalisation could help developing countries achieve trade expansion of \$3 billion or an increase of 25% over the 1977 value of these exports.

Mrs Gandhi formally invited Mr Zhivkov to undertake another tour of India. Mr Zhivkov, who showed keenness to be in New Delhi once again, however, jocularly remarked: "I hope my officials will permit me".

In the lecture on "Agriculture: self-reliance and interdependence", Mrs Gandhi paid tributes to Frank McDougall, one of the founders of the FAO, recalling his stress on global interdependence in agriculture.

She noted with anxiety the fall in the world food production over the last decade, coupled with the rise in population and the levels of inflation in most countries.

She was glad that the resources needed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development for its 1981-83 programme of work were in sight, and that the International Monetary Fund had established a "food facility" to allow compensatory drawings by countries with balance of payments difficulties because of the extra cost of food imports. This would give at least some relief to those developing countries which had periodical crop failures.

Though external assistance from affluent countries did help in crisis situations, increase in external investment or in concessional financial facilities alone could not be lasting remedies for the ills of the developing world, she said. Developing countries must do their utmost to attain self-sufficiency within the shortest possible time, Mrs Gandhi stressed.

She believed that the equitable distribution of conventional stocks of energy and the joint development of new and renewable sources test the enlightened will of nations to survive in comfort, harmony and dignity.

Several countries which export

oil, she said, had "gold under sterile sand". In 1979, six oil-rich countries in West Asia alone imported about six million tonnes of cereals valued at about \$1.6 billion. "Even this money goes to affluent countries", she added.

Mrs Gandhi urged that every country give greater attention to the preservation of forests. The close relationship between food production and forestry was well-known, but generally ignored in practice.

The pressure of industrialisation, urbanisation and the growing demand for agricultural products were causing reckless deforestation in many regions, she said.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Mrs Gandhi stressed that whatever it was beneficial, the latest technology should be adopted, but cautioned that the latest technology in a developed country might not be best suited for a developing one. Developing countries could not afford the "often wasteful luxury" of switching technologies too often. However modern, however beneficial, technology had to fit in with the indigenous culture and capabilities, and harmoniously transform tradition into modernity, she added.

Mrs Gandhi said the world had the technological capability and the financial resources necessary to eliminate hunger and malnutrition by the end of this decade.

Only 3% of the current world cereal production was enough to eliminate hunger immediately. Yet she regretted, "We find the 'Freedom from Hunger' campaign".

launched by the FAO at the initiative of its distinguished past director-general, Dr B. R. Sen, receiving little attention or support.

Mrs Gandhi said the strategic hunger elimination treaty, coupled with progressive disarmament, was a "worthwhile programme". Economists feel that if the present daily world expenditure of about \$1.3 thousand million were frozen, the money to eliminate hunger could be found.

STARK REALITY

The expenditure incurred on a new intercontinental missile could:

- plant 200 million trees,
- irrigate one million hectares,
- feed fifty million malnourished children,
- buy a million tonnes of fertilizer,
- erect a million small biogas plants,
- build 65,000 health care centres or
- build 3,40,000 primary schools.

Referring to India's efforts to attain food self-sufficiency, Mrs Gandhi said apart from taking care of the normal grain requirement of 14% of the world's population, in 1979-80 her country could overcome the century's worst drought which affected 38 million hectares of farmland and more than 220 million people in eleven major States. "We have also been able to help some neighbours", she added.

"The Indian experience has discovered the significant fact that farm productivity is, by and large, neutral to the size of the farm. This is great news to all overpopulated agro-based developing countries. We are also devising programmes of alternative employ-

ment to the landless.

"Many problems remain—the challenge of disparities, the plight of the landless and the underemployed, the need for a more nutritious diet, and new and energy-conserving methods of food production.

"The prosperity of any single country is linked with that of the rest of the world. Such interdependence between free nations of benefit to all, presupposes the self-reliance of every nation, as well as the recognition that the small and the weak also can and should contribute to the common cause. A beautiful parable narrated by our poet Rabindranath Tagore comes to my mind:

"Who among you will take up the duty of feeding the hungry?" Lord Buddha asked his followers when famine raged at Shravasti.

Ratnakar, the banker, hung his head and said: "Much more is needed than all my wealth to feed the hungry".

Jayasen, the chief of the king's army, said: "I would gladly give my life's blood, but there is not enough food in my house".

Dharmasol, who owned broad acres of land, said with a sigh: "The drought demon has sucked my fields dry. I knew not how to pay the king's dues".

Then rose Supriya, the mendicant's daughter. She bowed to all and meekly said: "I will feed the hungry". "How", they cried in surprise, "how can you hope to fulfil that vow?"

"I am the poorest of you all" said Supriya, "that is my strength. I have my coffer and my store at each of your houses".

REPORT ON GANDHI'S 10 NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES IN ROME

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Rome, Nov 10 (PTI)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today affirmed India's sincere desire to maintain harmony in the subcontinent, reiterating its commitment to peace not merely as an ideal but as necessity.

She also called for elimination of injustices and inequalities in the world as also within countries and deplored huge spending on 'unconsumable' military hardware describing it as the prime cause of the present day world crisis.

On the second day of her three-day visit to Italy, Mrs Gandhi was honoured at a civic reception laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and later at night Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini hosted a banquet in her honour.

In the morning Italian Defence Minister Leilio Lagorlo, paid a courtesy call on Mrs Gandhi who also holds the defence portfolio.

During the discussions, with him, Mrs Gandhi said India believed the defence of a country required allround development in agriculture and other economic fields.

Speaking at the banquet, she touched on international situation age-old bilateral relations and called for greater trade between advanced and developing countries.

Mrs Gandhi expressed India's sincere desire to maintain harmony in the subcontinent, warning that escalating confrontations could not but affect all people. She deplored huge spending of 'unconsumable' military hardware which, she said, was the prime cause for the present world crisis.

In her speech, Mrs Gandhi touched on international situation bilateral relations and called for greater trade between advanced and developing countries. By buying more from poorer countries industrialised nations would be able to sell and produce more apart from helping their own consumers, she said.

Mrs Gandhi rejected the contention by developed countries that increasing imports from developing nations might create unemployment there. Facts belied this argument.

Progress

Replying to the civic address presented by Naylor Ugo Vetere, Mrs Gandhi spoke of considerable progress achieved by India in agriculture and industry. But,

she said, it required foreign credit and assistance as its balance of payment position had become difficult because of hike in oil prices and general inflation in the world.

Despite these problems, India had been able to bring down the inflation rate from 23 per cent to 7.5 per cent and had the third largest number of technologists after USA and USSR.

Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that the recent North-South Summit at Cancun had enabled leaders of the affluent world to have a deeper understanding of problems.

India, on its part, fully realised the importance of developing countries making maximum efforts to reduce inequalities within their own societies and to cooperate among themselves to achieve the objective of greater self-reliance individually and collectively.

CSO: 4220/7392

GANDHI REPORTEDLY TO CHANGE ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

Madras THE HINDU in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

A series of far-reaching changes are expected in the higher economic administration in the course of the next few weeks to ensure better performance both at the Central and State levels through a more discerning utilisation of the available talent in the Government.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has lately been giving some serious thought to strengthening the present Planning Commission which has evidently not come up to her expectations.

The earlier move to bring back Mr. Sukhram Chakravarty has not materialised because he declined the offer for health reasons. The need to induct an eminent economist has become all the greater in view of the likelihood of the present Member-Secretary, Mr. Manmohan Singh, being considered for the post of Reserve Bank Governor, in the place of Dr. I. G. Patel, who is due to retire in the near future.

Finance Secretary: The present Executive Director of India on the IMF, Mr. M. Narasimham, is due to return by December 15 to take up his new appointment as Finance Secretary in Delhi. But the Government is thinking of asking him to continue in Washington for at least one more year to see through the second instalment of the IMF loan.

Though no final decision has yet been taken about the proposed extension of Mr. Narasimham's present assignment, the Government has started looking around for an alternative choice for the post of Finance Secretary. A senior IAS officer of the Andhra Pradesh cadre, Mr. B. P. R. Vithal, is being

considered for it.

Reforms Commission: The Economic Administration Reforms Commission, headed by Mr. L. K. Jha, is also likely to go through some changes in its composition as part of a wider reallocation of the available talent at the Centre. But the Commission's essential task of advising the Government on tax reforms will remain the same.

The Government is looking for an experienced administrator with good economic background to take the place of Mr. Manmohan Singh, its Member-Secretary of Planning Commission, if he is appointed Governor of Reserve Bank as generally expected here.

At one stage his name was suggested for the IMF post, but the Prime Minister felt that he should stay behind to take up the Reserve Bank post.

Another senior officer, thought of for the IMF assignment is Mr. R. N. Malhotra, present Secretary of the Economic Affairs Department. But he was not too keen on going abroad for personal reasons.

His distinguished wife, Mrs. Anne George Malhotra, the first woman IAS officer, was recently appointed Secretary, Ministry of Education, and his transfer to Washington would have inconvenienced them.

Cabinet changes: The big question mark still is how long Mr. R. Venkataraman is going to continue as Finance Minister because of his eye trouble. He has already told the Prime Minister that he was having problems with his eyesight, implying that he would like to be relieved in due course.

At the moment, Mrs. Gandhi is not inclined to let him go unless he insists

on stepping down. But the question of Mr. Venkataraman's continuance will be closely inter-linked with the long over-due Cabinet changes which may or may not take place before the commencement of the winter session of Parliament.

The fact that the winter session starts a good 10 days later this year, a week after Mrs. Gandhi's return from her current foreign tour, has led to some speculation that she might still be contemplating some changes. If Mr. Venkataraman leaves the Cabinet at some point, it will be entirely at his own discretion.

An effort will be made to persuade him to stay on with a lighter charge if he finds the Finance Ministership too burdensome because of his eye problem. But the question of his continuance or exit is totally unrelated to the changes under way for toning up the economic administration, since Mrs. Gandhi wants him to stay on in the Cabinet.

Directives overlooked: The senior officials dealing with economic administration have been somewhat taken aback by the brusque manner in which the Chairman of the International Airport Authority, Mr. S. Ramaniathan, and the Steel Authority of India, Mr. K. C. Khanna, have been eased out from their posts without proper notice or apparent reason.

It has led to the feeling that the recent directives of the Prime Minister to the Public Enterprises Selection Board to ensure greater continuity have been clearly overlooked in both these cases.

MORE DETAILS ON FRENCH COOPERATION PLANS GIVEN

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Nov 81 p 9

[Text]

PARIS, Nov 15.

France will cooperate with India in setting up a telecommunication project in Bangalore.

It will also extend financial and technical cooperation for the supply, installation and commissioning of a 2,500 MVA short-circuit testing plant at Bangalore and train Indian engineers for this Rs. 25-crore project.

According to the details of the memorandum of understanding signed by the two countries, France will provide technical consultancy assistance to the Central Electricity Authority in the field of tidal power plants.

It has been agreed by the two countries that cooperation in the field of high voltage and high-power testing equipment should be further strengthened.

Cooperation in coal mining: A high-level group which the two countries have agreed to set up will study areas of cooperation in the fields of hydel energy, coal, hydrocarbons (petroleum) and new sources of energy.

An Indo-French working group will be set up within the framework of the committee on economic and technical cooperation to discuss the question of expanding cooperation in coal mining. A detailed plan would be prepared and submitted to Coal India for the development of the Ananta mines in Orissa for attaining the capacity of one million tonnes.

The memorandum notes that proposals have also been received from the French Coal Mining Corporation for the development of the Nardina mine and French experts are engaged in preparing feasibility reports for extraction of thick seams in Popardih and Swang collieries.

The two countries will identify and select specific fields of cooperation in areas relating to environment sciences, environment research and environmental management.

Children's Day: The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, participated in the Children's day celebrations in the Indian Chancery in Paris yesterday.—PTI

CSO: 4220/7408

G. K. REDDY DESCRIBES PLANES OFFERED BY FRANCE

Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Nov 81 p 12

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14

The Prime Minister's visit to Paris has provided the necessary political impetus for the French offer of what is described as a highly attractive credit package to pay for the initial purchase, in part assembly and progressive manufacture of altogether 150 Mirage 2000s for the Indian Air Force.

The details of the financial terms are still secret, but enough is known to indicate broadly that the repayment would be spread over a number of years after an initial grace period and that the loans underwritten by the French Government would carry a relatively low rate of interest.

But what is more important is that the advanced version of the Mirage-2000 that India is acquiring will be equipped with a totally new engine, a highly sophisticated "look up" and "look down" radar, the Super Mistra 530 missiles with "snap up" or "snap down" capability for attacking flying targets anywhere between a height of 30,000 and 300 metres (100,000 and 1,000 feet), and completely computer controlled navigational and firing systems, and much shorter take off and landing capacity at very low speeds, to make this the most versatile multi-role combat aircraft either under production or development at present.

As a multi-role, high performance, new generation aircraft, it can engage within four minutes of take off any enemy plane flying at Mach 3 (three times the speed of sound) at a height of 25,000 metres (80,000 feet). The Mirage-2000 can also intercept a low altitude intruder flying at Mach 1 speed at less than 300 metres (1,000 feet) more quickly than any comparable aircraft.

Bombing capability: in the dual combat role as a pursuit and interceptor plane capable of operating at both high and low altitudes, the Mirage-2000 can take on the much bigger and more powerful F-15 which is the main high flying attack aircraft now in operation with the U.S. Air Force, or the Jaguar, F-16 or Tornado on low flying missions. It can also be used simultaneously for deep penetration bombing attacks without after-burners which is a major advantage in evading enemy detection.

The Mirage-2000 can fly without after-burners but with external fuel tanks and full weapon loads at 1150 km per hour while the F-16 can reach a maximum speed of 1070 kms and the Jaguar or Tornado only 830 kms an hour at low altitudes. The advanced version that India is acquiring will have not only a more powerful engine to give the Mirage-2000 a much better weight and thrust ratio of nearly one-to-0.9 almost close to the F-16's one-to-one, but it will have far superior

navigational and attack systems.

The multi-role doppler radar coupled with high capacity digital computers will provide for a highly sophisticated "fly by wire" system. The flight control computers will free the pilot from navigational chores to concentrate on operational tasks leaving the load factors, speeds and variations of centre of gravity and angles of attack to the automatic systems.

Missiles: The Super Mistra 530 series can be fired at high or low flying targets from more than 50 kms away, while other comparable air-to-air missiles have a shorter range. The detection range of its radar is 120 kms at 13,000 metres (40,000 feet) which will enable the Mirage-2000 a marked edge over other combat aircraft.

The IAF experts who have made a very thorough study of its various systems have opted for the Mirage-2000 as the best multi-role aircraft that can meet its requirements for the next generation.

But the other competitors continue to dispute these performance claims, maintaining that a futuristic aircraft like the Tornado now in the final stages of development is a far better bet than the Mirage-2000 in facing the F-16s which are being acquired by Pakistan. Though the IAF has made its choice, the Mirage-2000 deal continues to be a subject of controversy with political overtones.

CSO: 4220/7403

ENGINEERING TEAM STUDIES AFRICAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Nov 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.—An Industrial mission of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry is visiting Uganda, Malawi and Zambia from today till the 21st. The mission, which is led by its chairman, Mr S. S. Kanwar, has been invited by the Government of Uganda.

The objectives of the mission are to increase trade and industrial cooperation between India and Uganda, Malawi and Zambia, to set up joint ventures and provide technical know-how, promote export of Indian engineering goods and services and explore possibilities of setting up production units with buy-back arrangements.

Besides, it will identify partners for joint collaboration in specific projects; and areas where India could assist these countries in setting up projects; identify scope for consultancy services and projects coming up in the next few years and find out counterpart organisations and enter into agreements for exchange of information and data.

The other members of the mission are Mr S. M. Bhas (Kiloshkar Oil Engines), Mr S. K. Mahla (Eccerts), Mr V. K. Manial (Hero Cycles), Mr P. N. V. K. Rao (Bank of Baroda) Mr. P. V. Sushadri.

(Star Textile and Engineering Works) and Mr D Srinivasan, Assistant Secretary, AIEI.

According to an handout from the AIEI, these countries offer great opportunities for Indian engineering and consultancy organisations for supply of goods and services. The spheres identified include setting up of sugar plants, auto and auto parts, diesel engines and parts, agricultural implements, power machinery, food processing machinery, hand, small and cutting tools, textile mill machinery, bicycles and parts, fabricated structures, pipes, tubes and fittings and aluminium utensils.

In Zambia, the mission will review the progress in industrial cooperation and trade since its visit in June 1980 and resolve problems, if any. Besides, it will consider measures for increasing cooperation and trade.

CSO: 4220/7587

MINISTER COMMENTS ON INDO-LIBERIAN TRADE PACT

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Nov 81 p 10

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov 16

Supply of aircraft and helicopters by India to Liberia is under negotiation between the two countries.

This was indicated today at a meeting between the Commerce Ministers of the two countries at which the first Indo-Liberian trade agreement was signed.

The two-year trade agreement provides for "most-favoured nation" treatment to each other. The trade between the two will be conducted in freely convertible currency.

During the talks today, the Commerce Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the trade agreement which would pave the way for rapid expansion of trade, joint ventures and other forms of economic cooperation.

He pointed out that Indian exports to Liberia were not much, amounting to only about Rs. 2 crores in 1978.

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India also indicated it would be in a position to assist Liberia in geological mapping and exploration for mineral resources in that country.

At present India does not import anything from Liberia. On the other hand, it exports fruits and nuts, medicinal and pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, rubber tyres and tubes, textile yarn, cotton fabrics, nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and tools for use manually or in machines, electric and other machinery, footwear, cinematographic films and works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques.

The Liberian Commerce Minister, Capt. E. Humea Jones, said his country would appreciate technological and financial assistance from India. He noted that Indian businessmen in Liberia were contributing a lot to the country's economic development.

CSO: 4220/7409

ECONOMIC REVIVAL SAID TO GATHER MOMENTUM

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Nov 81 p 6

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

While conceding that inflationary pressures were still considerable, the Finance Ministry today took comfort from the encouraging trends in infrastructure sector reported in the first six months of the current financial year and claimed that economic revival, which started in the middle of last year, had gathered further momentum.

According to the Finance Ministry, the sustained attention given to management of the critical infrastructural sectors since the beginning of 1980 has helped to overcome the crisis situation and pave the way for higher all-round performance.

Power generation up: The half-yearly performance report noted that power generation during April-September 1981 at 60,480 million units was higher by 14.3 per cent, as compared to the corresponding period in 1980. The increase in power generation in the thermal sector was 19.1 per cent and the increase in the hydro sector was 8.2 per cent.

Coal output higher: In the coal sector, the production at 55 million tonnes, was higher by 10 per cent over the same period last year.

Steel ingot steel production totalled 4.13 million tonnes, an increase of 18.5 per cent over the same period in the preceding year. Salable steel output totalled 3.38 million tonnes, 28 per cent more than in the preceding year.

Rly.'s earnings improve: The performance of the Railways shows that revenue earning tonnage at 104 million tonnes was up by 15.8 per cent, compared

to the same period in the preceding year.

More tonnage handled by ports: The tonnage handled at major ports in April-August, 1981 totalled 32.43 million tonnes—5.4 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Industrial growth: The improvement in infrastructure sectors, it was claimed, had effectively contributed to an improvement in industrial production. During April-August 1981, the rate of growth in the case of 12 industries had been about 25 per cent. In the case of another seven industries, the growth rate had ranged between 10 to 25 per cent. Some key industries had recorded remarkably high growth rates.

In the first five months of 1981-82 fertilizer production rose by 71 per cent and cement by 17.2 per cent.

Farm level: On the agricultural front the recovery made in 1980-81 had been maintained in 1981-82 and was expected that production in 1981-82 would be higher than in 1980-81. In regard to cash crops, like groundnuts and sugarcane substantially higher production had been achieved this year.

Inflation under check: In regard to the price situation, the Finance Ministry said, it continued to call for constant watch and prompt remedial action. It however, claimed that the multi-pronged efforts made to control inflation had met with some success. The annual rate of inflation, which was 23 per cent in 1979-80 had been brought down to about 16 per cent in 1980-81 and in the current year, on an annual basis, the rate of inflation had further declined to less than 7 per cent.

"To state this is not to deny that inflationary pressures in the economy are still considerable. On the other hand, Government actions over a wide front in regard to production, imports, supply and public distribution continue to be governed by the imperative need of further moderating these pressures and effectively checking inflation in the country", it said.

The Finance Ministry also recalled the endeavour made to cushion the weaker and middle-class sections against the ravages of inflation during the last two years.

Jump in commodities' export: Exports of agricultural commodities during the first six months of the current financial year totalled Rs. 608.03 crores, compared to Rs. 408.70 crores during the corresponding period of 1980-81, registering a growth of 48 per cent.

The target for agricultural exports set for the entire financial year is Rs. 1,208 crores and about half of this target has been achieved in the first half of the year.

The main growth areas were tobacco, cashew, processed foods, extractions, castor oil, shallic and rice. Though there has been no export of groundnut yet, the NAFED and the Gujarat State Export Corporation have already contracted for exports of 20,000 tonnes for shipment in the next two months.

Exports of tobacco during April-September has touched Rs. 110.49 crores, compared to Rs. 77.75 crores in the corresponding period of 1980. Quantity-wise, exports have gone up from 46,688 tonnes to 60,673 tonnes. The unit value realisation has gone up from Rs. 18.91 per kg. to Rs. 18.38 per kg.

Exports of cashew have gone up from 24,630 tonnes valued at Rs. 67.58

G. K. REDDY ON PAKISTAN CLAIM OF 'NO-WAR OFFER'

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Nov 81 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Government of India came down quite heavily on Pakistan today, denying categorically that any no-war offer had been officially communicated either in Islamabad or Delhi.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said: "There has not been a single approach on this matter to the Government of India either through its embassy in Islamabad or through the Foreign Office here".

In strongly rebutting the contention of the Pakistan embassy that the proposal had been presented verbally both in Islamabad and Delhi, he questioned the motives and propriety of the Pakistani attempts in resorting to a propaganda exercise on a serious matter of this nature. He stressed that no Government would deal with a substantive issue like this through press statements.

Copy left behind: The spokesman continued to maintain that a copy of the October 15 press release on Pakistan's acceptance of the U.S. economic and military aid package, containing an offer of consultations with India on mutual guarantees on

non-aggression and non-use of force, was simply handed over to the Indian Ambassador in Islamabad, Mr. K. Narwar Singh, by the Secretary-General of the Pakistan Foreign Office without any discussion or elaboration.

A few days later, the Pakistan Ambassador in Delhi, Mr. Abdul Sattar, who called on the Foreign Secretary, Mr. R. D. Sethi, in some other connection, left behind a copy of this statement before leaving the room.

There was no reference at all to this no-war offer when the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Mr. Riaz Piracha, met Mr. Sethi in Delhi during his stop-over on October 31 on his way to Kathmandu to attend the second official-level meeting on regional cooperation, although he said at the airport that the proposal was made in good faith "particularly at the time precisely because of the existing circumstances".

However, the Government of India had taken note of the contents of the Pakistani press release of October 15, particularly the sequence in which the U.S. package was accepted, the way the allegation was made that India was acquiring the most modern offensive weapon and the gratuitous way the no-war suggestion was made in the form of a plea for mutual guarantees on non-aggression.

The spokesman said: "It does not

depict the factual position correctly in terms of contents or in terms of intentions of the Pakistan Government".

To raise up Kashmir issue: The Government of India's own assessment is that Pakistan is engaging in this propaganda exercise to hoodwink American opinion while the U.S. military aid package was under Congressional consideration.

The no-war offer, it is pointed out, has been put across in the form of a plea for consultations on mutual guarantees, which will enable Pakistan to raise up the Kashmir issue in the course of discussions on non-aggression and non-use of force.

It has also been noted by official circles that the no-war offer has been made at a time when a new wave of anti-Indian propaganda has been launched by Pakistan. There has also been no reference at all to India's repeated offers of the very same thing in Pakistan which were consistently rejected by Islamabad.

It is not without significance, in India's view, that in its press statements on the subject, the Pakistan Government has been scrupulously avoiding the use of the expression "no-war pact" and only harping on consultations "on exchange of mutual guarantees on non-aggression and non-use of force in the spirit of the Simla agreement".

CSO: 4220/7396

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON ISRAELI BOMBING INCIDENT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Nov 81 p 12

[Text]

U.N. H.Q., Nov. 13.—India has stressed that condemning the Israeli bombing of Iraqi nuclear installations has little to do with Baghdad's complying with the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, reports UNI.

Addressing the General Assembly's plenary session on the subject yesterday, the Indian delegate Miss Saroj Khaparde, said: "Israel's aggressive action is a flagrant violation of all canons of international law".

She told the meeting that India had always expressed "our solidarity with Iraq and supported the strongest possible punitive action against the aggressor".

She said such punishment was "merited purely on the grounds of its unprovoked aggressive action, repeated disregard and violation of the principles of the U.N. charter".

However, Miss Khaparde added that the Israeli action deserved

"universal condemnation" irrespective of whether Iraq had submitted to the international safeguards.

A draft resolution the Assembly is debating at present includes a mention of Iraq being a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and subscribing to the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

Miss Khaparde emphasised that linking issues like "NPT or full-scope safeguards or other safeguards to the present question is not relevant to the central issue of aggression".

Miss Khaparde said her country's position on NPT and full-scope safeguards "remains unchanged and we will view any references to these issues" in the draft resolution "in the context of our well-known position". India has declined to be a party to the treaty on the grounds that it is discriminatory in the matter of applying safeguards.

CSO: 4220/7398

SOVIET PURCHASES AT NEW DELHI FAIR REPORTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Nov 81 p 6

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

India today agreed to supply power cables and steel rope wires worth nearly Rs. 40 crores to the Soviet Union.

According to the contracts signed by various Indian firms on the inaugural day of the India International Trade Fair 1981 here, India will supply to the Soviet Union armoured power cables worth Rs. 37 crores and steel wire ropes worth Rs. 2.75 crores.

Emphasising the high quality of Indian engineering products the Soviet trade representative Mr. Semyonov noted that the supply of the ropes had doubled as compared to 1979 and the total purchases of this item was about Rs. 6.5 crores.

The Indian firms that signed contracts today included Siemens India Ltd., Industrial Cable Ltd., Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., Indian Cable

Company Ltd., and Usha Martin Black Ltd.

Soviet officials told PTI that they expect to enter into agreements to purchase from India tyres, chemical goods and spices during the fair.

The Vice-President, Mr. M. Hidayatullah, today formally declared open the fair — the biggest national trade fair ever held in the country.

Speaking on the occasion, the Vice-President said that the fair would help bridge a gap of technical information between the developing and developed countries and would give a glimpse to the foreign participants of industrial strides India had made since its Independence.

The pavilion will stay as a permanent "science museum" in Pragati Maidan and will be a source of attraction during the "world energy conference" to be held in India in 1983. — PTI.

CSO: 4220/7403

EDITORIAL CLAIMS U.S. LEADERSHIP INEXPERIENCED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Nov 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Dealing With Reagan"]

[Text]

Speaking on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the October revolution, the Soviet defence minister has reaffirmed his government's determination not to allow the United States regain military superiority over it. Mr. Ustinov means what he says. The Soviet Union will match every new weapon the Americans develop and deploy. It has the necessary technological skills and it will find the resources even if that involves imposition of additional sacrifices on the people. It will also not have much choice in the matter if President Reagan's military build-up programme goes through Congress and he refuses to negotiate seriously on the nuclear arms limitation question. But neither of these propositions should be taken for granted. Opposition is beginning to arise to Mr. Reagan's proposals in Congress on both economic and military grounds. The new weapons are too costly and a number of experts are beginning to doubt whether they will contribute much to America's defence — "not enough bang for the buck" as the Americans like to put it. And if the anti-nuclear and anti-U.S. sentiment continues to grow in Western Europe, as it can if the Russians stick to their present posture of reasonableness, the U.S. administration will be under enormous pressure from its European allies to negotiate earnestly with the Soviet Union on the arms limitation issue. The Kremlin has little to lose and much to gain by continuing to press for a return to the policy of *détente*.

By all accounts, President Reagan is a simple-minded person who knows little about the complexities of the world scene. He has brought with him into the White House men who are equally inexperienced and inclined to see complicated issues in black and white terms. Even the supposedly most sober among them, Mr. Alexander Haig, does not measure up to his job, as is evident from his statements, the one on the use of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe being only the latest in the series. Indeed, his behaviour has been so bizarre that Mr. Reagan must be wondering whether he has not made a mistake in appointing him as secretary of state. Witness his recent charge that someone in the White House has been waging a guerilla war against him and then exonerating everyone in a position to undermine his position of the

charge. But whatever the Russians, the Europeans and the others think of the Reagan team, they have to deal with it. The economic and military power of the United States impinges on the world and cannot be ignored or slighted. Hopefully Mr. Reagan and his crew will learn on the job quickly enough. But even if they do not, the others cannot give up in despair the effort to make them see reason. The Maoist prescription — unite, struggle and unite — applies in this case. We try to persuade and cajole; we criticise and take steps to protect our interests; and we try to resume the dialogue again whenever it is possible.

CSO: 4220/7388

GROWTH IN TRADE WITH INDONESIA REVIEWED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Nov 81 p 10

[Text]

NEW DELHI, November 11 (UND): A high power Indonesian delegation led by Mr. Radius Prawire, minister of trade and cooperatives, is arriving here on November 13, on a four-day visit.

The Indonesian minister, who is coming at the invitation of Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, minister of commerce, will be present at the inauguration of the India International Trade Fair 1981 on November 14.

The visiting Indonesian minister will have a detailed dialogue with Mr. Mukherjee about trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries. He is also scheduled to visit industrial units in and around Delhi and Agra, before his return to Indonesia on November 17.

India's exports to Indonesia during 1979-80 were worth Rs. 52.67 crores as compared to India's imports from Indonesia worth Rs. 19.94 crores during the same period. In the first half of 1980-81, India's exports and imports with Indonesia were worth Rs. 16.17 crores and Rs. 5.50 crores, respectively.

India and Indonesia have concluded a trade agreement on June 3, 1978, to facilitate expansion of trade. This agreement provided, among other things, that both the governments would consult each other in respect of any question in connection with the trade between the two countries. The main items of imports into India from Indonesia have been palm oil, cement, urea and white printing paper. Exports from India to Indonesia have been sugar and

engineering products.

PALM OIL

India's import of palm oil have consisted so far mainly of crude palm oil. The imports are canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. In 1980-81, the STC imported crude palm oil worth Rs. 1.25 crores.

The STC also imported cement from Indonesia during 1979-80 and 1980-81 to the tune of Rs. 8.19 lakhs and Rs. 386 lakhs, respectively. STC has imported white printing paper from Indonesia during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, the value of imports being Rs. 813 lakhs and Rs. 850 lakhs respectively.

The export of sugar to Indonesia has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. India has also exported a variety of engineering goods to Indonesia. Our engineering exports to that country were worth Rs. 17.33 crores in 1979-80 as compared to Rs. 13.75 crores in 1978-79. The exports for 1980-81 have been provisionally Rs. 16.00 crores. Our major engineering items for exports are hand tools, small and cutting tools, transmission line towers, paper and pulp mill machinery, bright steel bars and shafts, M.S. pipes, tubes and fittings, electric power generating machinery, sugar mill machinery, jute and textile mill machinery, machine tools, diesel engines and parts, bicycle and parts, automobiles and auto parts, rolling mill machinery and industrial machinery.

CSO: 4220/7393

RENEWED FOCUS ON AID FROM CANADA REPORTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 14 Nov 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

The president of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. Marcel Massey, arrived today on a 12-day visit, accompanied by a team of experts, on what is described as a fact-finding mission to identify specific projects and programmes for intensifying economic assistance.

His visit signifies a renewed focus on assistance to India in Canada's foreign aid programme, after its partial suspension in 1974 following the Indian nuclear explosion.

Though the aid for food and agriculture was continued without interruption, economic assistance in other sectors remained suspended under the plea that Canada did not want to unwittingly contribute to the diversion of India's free foreign exchange resources to the pursuit of its nuclear programme.

The proposed resumption of aid for industrial projects and technical assistance programmes will make India once again the single largest recipient of Canadian economic assistance.

The aid, which is given partly as grant and partly in the form of 50-year loans at zero interest, reached \$120 millions (Rs. 108 crores) at one stage, but went down to less than a quarter of this amount after the suspension of non-agricultural assistance.

The Canadian aid chief will be having discussions with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission on how best this aid can be utilised for assistance in specific spheres. He will be visiting Ahmedabad, Bombay High, Bangalore, Madurai and Madras to get an idea of India's power requirements and technical assistance programmes.

CSO: 4220/7400

STEEL MINISTER REPORTS ON SOVIET-AIDED PLANT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] The Government will form a Steel Ministry to manage the integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam being built with Soviet collaboration.

Union Steel and Mines Minister Pranab Mukherjee told the parliamentary consultative committee attached to his Ministry on Monday that a contract had recently been signed with the Soviet firm Tiajpromexpor for the supply of equipment, structures and refractories worth Rs 196 crore.

Later this month, the Vaizag steel project will sign another contract with the HEC, Ranchi, for the supply of equipment and structures worth Rs 249.53 crore.

Regarding Paradip steel project, Mr Mukherjee informed the committee that Government has decided to entrust the works relating to the plant to M/s Davy McKee of US subjects to the satisfactory settlement of the terms and conditions relating to technical commercial, financial and other related aspects pertaining to the project and its implementation.

A small negotiating group has been constituted to negotiate and finalise the details by the end of this year.

Mr Mukherjee said that during April-October, 1981 the six integrated steel plants produced 3.97 million tonnes of saleable steel and 4.84 million tonnes of ingot steel. The corresponding figures for the same period last year 3.21 million tonnes of saleable steel and 4.05 million tonnes of ingot steel.

The public sector steel plants produced 3.73 million tonnes of ingots and 3.08 million tonnes of saleable steel representing an increase of about 24 per cent in ingot steel and 30 per cent in saleable steel over the corresponding period last year.

The Minister informed the committee that the Government had approved the setting up of a pellet plant at Mangalore for the conversion of Kudremukh concentrates into pellets at an estimated cost of about Rs 87 crore. KIOCL has signed the contract which Messrs Uzinexportimport of Romania for the setting up of the above plant. The work has already started and the plant is expected to go into production in the last quarter of 1984.

The committee has further informed that the Salem Steel Plant commissioned in September 1981, was expected to produce 32,000 m.t per annum of finished cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips of different groups and thickness.

Regarding expansion programme of Tata Iron and Steel Company, Mr Mukherjee said that the TISCO was modernising its steel plant at Jamshedpur at a capital cost of Rs 200 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs 55 crores. The scheme will increase the capacity of the plant from its existing level of two million tonnes of ingots per annum to 2.16 million tonnes. In terms of saleable steel, the capacity will be increased from 1.524 million tonnes to 1.740 million tonnes.

Mr Mukherjee said that production of aluminium during April October, 1981, had increased by 17.19 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Production of aluminium during this period was 1.22,038 tonnes as against 1,04,140 tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

CSO: 4220/7413

AGREEMENT ON SOVIET AID TO STEEL PLANT SIGNED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

INDIA and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on Monday for the supply of Rs 196 crore worth of equipment for the first phase of the Vizag steel plant.

The Soviet Union, which is giving a loan of Rs 153 crores under the Indo-Soviet Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation, to meet the credit needs for the equipment, will also send technical personnel to supervise designing and construction of the various units coming up in the first phase. The loan is to be repaid in 17 years with a 2.5 per cent annual interest.

The agreement was signed between president of the Soviet firm Tselpromexport Y N Ka'ashnikov and Managing Director of the Vizag Steel Plant Secretary A S Gill were also present.

Under the equipment contract, the USSR will send 37,143 tonnes of major equipment for coke oven, blast furnaces, sintering plant, and the first steel melting shop, including continuous casting machines. In addition, the Soviet Union will also supply 9,780 tonnes of technological structures and more than 30,000 tonnes of special refractories.

Under the financial agreement,

the balance of Rs 43 crores will be financed by the USSR under the trade agreement on deferred payment terms in which 15 per cent of the equipment cost will be paid in rupees by the time it is despatched, and the rest in rupees over a period of ten years at a 4 per cent yearly interest.

The Rs 1,000 crore Vizag plant is India's first coast-based steel unit and the third integrated steel plant with Soviet collaboration, for which the USSR is giving its latest technology.

The supplies from the USSR will be for the sophisticated 7 metre tall coke oven batteries with dry quenching and 3,200 cu.m. blast furnace — which will be the first of its kind in India. It is designed to produce 4,800 cu.m. of pig iron a day. The sinter plant will have a 450 tonnes per hour capacity while the Steel Melting Shop, with two converters, of the LD Oxygen type will have a 130 tonnes capacity alongwith four four-strand continuous bloom casting machines.

CSO: 4220/7411

DELEGATION TO IRAN TO DISCUSS OIL IMPORTS

Madras THE HINDU in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy: "Iran Wants India To Buy More Oil"]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Government is sending to Tehran two senior officials — the Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. Romesh Bhandari, and the Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum, Mr. Lavraj Kumar — to discuss the possibilities of increased oil imports from Iran and investment of at least a part of the sale proceeds in Indian enterprises while exploring the prospects for a settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

There has been a qualitative change in the international oil market in the sense that it is now the turn of the exporting countries to seek reliable importers and enter into long-term contracts with them on mutually acceptable prices, instead of the buyers soliciting quotas from suppliers often with offers of premium on spot sales.

The hard-pressed revolutionary Government in Iran, which is trying to restore its damaged oil industry and step up exports, has voiced its disappointment that a friendly country like India was cutting down its traditional crude purchases and increasing its imports in Iraq to the detriment of Iranian interests.

At one stage, India imported as much as six million tonnes of crude from Iran, although the average annual intake has been between three and 3.5 million tonnes.

High prices of crude: But the main

reason for a reduction in the volume of Indian oil imports from Iran has been the relatively high price that it has been demanding for its light-crude.

There were no political considerations behind the alleged diversion, since the ruling Saudi Arabian and Iraqi quotations were somewhat lower than the Iranian prices for comparable qualities of light crude.

The Government has decided to depute the two senior officials to discuss the political and economic aspects of India's relationship with Iran and evolve a reasonable framework for closer cooperation.

They will be meeting the new Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, besides the Petroleum Minister and others dealing with Iranian investments, to see what arrangements could be made for a higher intake of crude on terms that would be fair to both sides.

As one who has been closely associated with India's peace efforts, Mr. Bhandari would avail himself of the opportunity to sound the new Iranian leaders about the resumption of the non-aligned medietory mission.

Time for initiative: In India's view, the time is now ripe for a fresh initiative since both Iran and Iraq have realised that they are engaged in a war that can be won by neither side and whose prolongation would be equally disastrous to their interests.

CSO: 4220/7400

BRIEFS

USSR SPORTS GOODS PURCHASES--Jullundur, November 9--The Soviet Union is fast emerging as a major market for sports goods made in this country. It imported such goods valued at Rs 22.62 crores in 1980-81. This was revealed in a paper presented at a seminar on the sports goods industry organised here today by the International Trade Organisation and the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council. The overall exports of sports goods from India increased from Rs 16.20 crores in 1976-77 to Rs 24.40 crores in 1979-80, registering a growth of 17 per cent. The paper pointed out that India accounted for 85 per cent of the total exports of sport goods from all the developing countries, testifying to the quality of its products. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Nov 81 p 14]

SOLAR CELL PRODUCTION--New Delhi, November 11 (PTI)--The silicon solar cells, developed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, are now poised for commercial production, according to the department of atomic energy (DAE). The know-how for these solar cells has been transferred to BHEL, which has got a Rs 35-million order from the department of space for supplying one lakh solar cells. The indigenous solar cells, first tested aboard the Indian satellite Bhaskara, were later used on a solar panel to meet part of the power requirement of Rohini satellite-1 which was launched in July last year. The solar cells which have proved their space-worthiness have even greater potential for large-scale power generation to meet energy needs on earth, according to the DAE. But as they are prohibitively expensive, now the DAE is pursuing two approaches to bring down the cost per unit watt, to make the cells an economically viable proposition. One is to get higher efficiency possibly at higher cost and the other is to produce less expensive cells possibly at lower efficiency. The DAE is also considering a proposal to use the advanced solar cells on satellite for solar power stations. These stations placed in geostationary orbits would convert solar energy into electricity and transmit it to earth as microwaves by using amplotrons. On ground the microwave energy can be converted and fed into the existing power grids. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Nov 81 p 7]

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE MEETING--Trade and industry representatives of India and Pakistan on Wednesday called for a "realistic view and a pragmatic approach" which could lead to large commercial exchange between the two countries in view of the complementary nature of their economies, reports PTI. This view emerged at a meeting between the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Delhi. FICCI president Arvind Lalbhai told the meeting that while India could meet the requirements of Pakistan both in consumer and capital

goods sector, Pakistan too could export to this country products like cotton, finance oil, certain steel products and metallurgical coal. Leader of the 22-member Pakistan trade delegation Mohd. Yousaf Zia appreciated the liberal import policy of the Indian Government and also the readiness of Indian businessmen to develop trade and economic cooperation. He invited an Indian business delegation to visit Pakistan and see for itself the progress and potential of its economy. The two sides stressed the need for concluding a fresh trade agreement. The earlier agreement expired in January 1978. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Nov 81 p 7]

PROTOCOLS WITH FRANCE--Paris, Nov 13--Indo-French relations moved to a momentous phase tonight with officials of the two countries reaching an agreement on extended cooperation in economic and other fields, including energy, switch-gear technology and environment control, reports PTI. The agreement was reached in intensive talks over two days between the French side and officials accompanying Mrs Gandhi as she concluded talks with President Mitterrand and other leaders. The four protocols, on coal mining and sharing of coal and energy technology, study and control of environmental problems and switch-gear technology, were signed tonight. The protocols and the joint statement on the Indo-French talks, also being issued tonight, cap a highly triumphant visit of Mrs Gandhi, her first to Socialist France since President Mitterrand assumed office. The four protocols, signed by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao and Mr Claude Cheysson, specifically covers development of a new mine in Orissa, setting up of a Rs 25-crore switchgear testing facility at Bangalore and a working group on all forms of energy. [Excerpt] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Nov 81 p 1]

EAST EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--The Council of Scientific and Industrial research has entered into two new science protocols with Czechoslovak and Polish Academics of Sciences, reports PTI. The protocols which are valid for three years envisage greater cooperation in fields of science and technology including joint research programme at national research centres of these countries. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Nov 81 p 5]

UKRAINIAN VISITOR--Patna, Nov 14--The Indo-Soviet friendship was necessary for peace in Asia and all over the world, said Ukrainian Minister of Higher education George Effimenko at the first State conference of "The Friends of the Soviet Union" held here today. Mr Effimenko said that Soviet Union supported and would continue supporting all countries and people struggling for their political and economic independence and socio-economic progress. Earlier inaugurating the conference, Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra said that USSR had been a friend of India ever since the days of our freedom struggle. The Chief Minister said that the Soviet Union also played a key role in India's socio-economic transformation. Bhilai, Bokaro, Heavy Electricals Corporation and the Barauni Refinery were the examples of Soviet cooperation in economic field. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Nov 81 p 4]

ARAB-FINANCED PROJECTS--Ahmedabad, November 15 (PTI)--Arab money has started flowing into Gujarat in a small way for developmental purposes and efforts are underway to secure it on a big scale for large projects like the inter-state Narmada project. The state government has already signed an agreement with an Indian settler in Dubai for a hotel project and a housing project for Indian residents living abroad. The Gujarat minister for planning and finance, Mr

Sanat Mehta, who visited the United Arab Emirates a few months ago to explore possibilities of Arab investment in Gujarat, told PTI that Dubai and Abu Dhabi in particular were greatly interested in making investments. Mr Mehta said that during his visit the Abu Dhabi fund for Arab economic development had shown keen interest for investment in the multi-purpose Narmada project. Its director-general, Mr Nasser al Nowais, had told him that this project had already been mentioned by the Indian government for aid by the FAED. The Gujarat government was now negotiating with the central government as to how best the Arab financial agency could be associated with the Narmada project, he said. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Nov 81 p 20]

INDO-PAK TRADE TALKS--New Delhi, Nov 16--Ways and means of increasing and diversifying Indo-Pakistan commercial and economic relations were discussed here today, when Mr Mohd Yousaf Zia, President, Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry met the Union Minister of Commerce, Steel and Mines, Mr Pranab Mukherjee. A delegation led by Mr Zia has come here at the invitation of FICCI. The visit coincides with the inauguration of the India International Trade Fair 1981, at which Pakistan is participating in a big way. Mr Zia told Mr Mukherjee that the Fair was very impressive and useful to the visiting Pakistan businessmen and industrialists. He said the delegation had visited several industrial undertakings around Delhi and had intensive discussions with their counterparts for identifying the areas of commercial cooperation. There is no trade agreement between the two countries and Indo-Pakistan trade continues to be carried out under the existing export-import policies and prescribed procedures. It is expected that the current dialogue between the businessmen of the two countries will help foster a better understanding of each other's point of view and the potential that exists for mutual trade. India's main exports to Pakistan are iron ore, bidi leaves, engineering items and building materials. Our main imports from Pakistan are cotton, naphtha and rock salt. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Nov 81 p 10]

AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN--New Delhi, Nov. 16--The appointment of Mr Jyotindra Nath Dixit as India's new Ambassador to Afghanistan, was announced here today. Mr Dixit, joint secretary, external publicity division, will assume charge some time next month. Mr Dixit, who joined the foreign service in 1958, was a Minister in the Indian Embassy in Washington, Director-general of the India Supply Mission in Washington, Deputy-High Commissioner in Bangladesh and had other diplomatic assignments in Mexico, Chile, Japan, Bhutan and Austria. He was also Secretary of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The Ambassador-designate to Kabul was a member of the Indian delegations to crucial talks with Pakistan and China. His predecessor in Kabul, Mr J. S. Teja, is returning as Additional Secretary. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 17 Nov 81 p 9]

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--Mr Eikichi Hara, the new Ambassador of Japan presented his credentials to President Sanjiva Reddy on Monday, reports UNI. Welcoming the Ambassador Mr Reddy said India and Japan have a common responsibility as peace-loving democracies of the Asian continent. "We constantly seek greater understanding with Japan in pursuit of our common goal of seeking peace, stability and prosperity for the region and for the world. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Nov 81 p 5]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MOROCCO--Morocco has bought Indian technical know-how for setting up an integrated steel plant, it has been officially stated says PTI. An Indian team will shortly go to Morocco to make a feasibility study for the proposed one million tonne project. This was agreed to in trade talks between Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and the visiting Morocco Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Azzeddine Guesseus. The talks led to the signing of three-year trade agreement between India and Morocco granting a favoured-nation-treatment by each to the other in commercial relations. The agreement is expected to give a push to bilateral trade, which largely has been in favour of Morocco that supplies rock phosphate and some chemicals and related products. Fruits, vegetables, spices, jute goods, manufactures of metals, machinery and transport equipment, cinematographic films, sanitary, plumbing fixtures and fittings make up India's exports to Morocco. At the talks, Morocco evinced interest in Indian machinery for textile, sugar leather industries and was assured that India could meet its demands in respect of consumer goods machinery. A joint venture in leather industry was also mooted. India also offered help for a geological survey and mapping to utilise Morocco's mineral resource potential. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Nov 81 p 5]

DYE TO USSR--An agreement for the supply of 80 tonnes of H-acid-intermediates for the manufacture of dye stuffs--to the Soviet Union for 1982 was signed in New Delhi on Tuesday, reports PTI. The contract is valued over Rs 47 lakhs. The agreement was signed by Mr I. Kurdin and Mr Tsigankov of the Sayuz Chimur, Soviet commercial organisation and Mr S. S. Hattangadi of a private Indian manufacturer. A spokesman from the Soviet organisation told newsmen later that they proposed to sign agreements with other Indian firms for export of 300 tonnes more of these intermediates. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Nov 81 p 5]

CSO: 4220/7414

NO FOREIGN MINISTER FOR KHMER COALITION

BK260436 Bangkok POST in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Text] The prime minister and the head of state of the proposed interim coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea will be the only spokesmen on foreign policies, well-informed sources connected with the negotiations between the three Khmer factions reported yesterday.

As planned under the so-called Singapore proposal, Prince Norodom Sihanouk is supposed to be head of state and Som Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, is the prime minister.

There will be no foreign minister, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge will continue its guerrilla fight against the occupying Vietnamese troops while the forces of the KPNLF and the Moulinaka of Prince Sihanouk will coordinate defence strategy. The Khmer Rouge has a force of 40,000 to 50,000 while the KPNLF has about 3,000 to 5,000 armed men.

The sources said that in hosting the ad hoc committee meetings of the three Khmer factions Thailand had done its part in facilitating the formation of such a coalition.

Asked whether the holding of the ad hoc committee meetings here violated Thailand's status of neutrality, the sources said that Thailand was neutral only in the conflict between China and Vietnam but "we support Democratic Kampuchea in its fight against the Vietnamese invaders."

The arrangements under the Singapore proposal "provide for the Khmer Rouge to be in the back seat because of its undesirable image to the world in general."

Concerning arguments as to whether the ad hoc committee should have been allowed to meet here, the sources explained that "it was a tactic in the general strategy to get the Vietnamese to withdraw from Kampuchea."

As to whether it was wise for Thailand to have hosted the ad hoc committee instead of another ASEAN country, the sources said, "Let's take the case of Thailand's declaration of war against the allies during the World War II. At first it was considered a good move. Then at the end of the war when the Axis lost it was considered a bad move. Now people say that it was probably a good move because it saved Thailand from destruction.

"We have to look at the ad hoc committee situation in historic perspective."

CSO: 4212/5

OFFICIAL ATTENDS ANGKOR EXHIBITION IN FRANCE

BK290749 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] On 21 November, the Saint-Nazaire Solidarity Committee with Kampuchea and the Third World organized a photograph exhibition on Angkor at the Saint-Nazaire People's Palace, France.

The opening ceremony was held with the presence of (Claude Evans), member of the French Parliament for Saint-Nazaire; and Mrs (Huor Kannika), first secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean permanent representation at UNESCO. In this exhibition there are displays of silverware, copperware, wood carvings, leather carvings and handicrafts.

The presence of (Claude Evans), member of parliament and chairman of the Cultural and Social Committee of the French Parliament, on that occasion indicated clearly his concern on the present condition of Angkor which is the symbol of the splendid civilization of the Kampuchean nation during ancient times.

Before the Vietnamese invasion, Angkor was preserved and restored to a great extent by the Democratic Kampuchean Government as noted by many political personalities, newsmen and tourists from various countries who visited Kampuchea during the period 1975-1978. At present, the Angkor ruins are damaged because the Vietnamese aggressors established their base there, and they barbarously rob and commit vandalism.

At this time, after fiercely struggling for 2 1/2 years under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army has occupied an important part of the Angkor temples, and is continuing to fight the Vietnamese Army aggressors, thus liberating the Angkor ruins one by one while avoiding fighting in the monuments.

The guests, who visited the Saint-Nazaire photograph exhibition on Angkor, expressed their admiration of the Khmer civilisation which is considered by the world as one of the high world civilisations. The local television and press largely reported this exhibition which clearly contributes to strengthening and developing friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

CSO: 4212/5

KHMER ROUGE OFFICIAL ON AID FOR VIETNAM

NC182055 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Nov (AFP)--Democratic Kampuchea called here today on the world's nations to suspend all food and other aid to Vietnam for as long as it "continues to occupy its neighbors and be the cause of suffering for their peoples."

The call was made at the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) 21st conference, by Khmer Rouge delegate Te Sam Hoa, who said that aid sent to Phnom Penh was appropriated to feed what he termed "an occupation army" made up of 250,000 soldiers in Cambodia and 60,000 in Laos.

Without citing Vietnam by name, Mr Hoa said that "the international aid supplied through the administration installed in Phnom Penh by the occupying force has never reached the people for whom it was destined."

Cambodia, he said, has been afflicted "in the midst of complete self-sufficiency in food by a brutal famine deliberately created by an invasion army."

Saying that the FAO was a "safety plan" for "that country" (Vietnam), Mr Hoa called on the FAO to refuse it any aid or collaboration until it withdraws its troops from Cambodia and recognises Cambodia's right to be "free and independent."

He also pointed out that for the first time Laos was absent from an FAO conference.

"We can be sure," he said, "that this regional expansionism will one day revive the voice of Laos, but it will then be its own, for Laos will have become one of its provinces."

CSO: 4212/5

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE

BK190847 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] (Te Sun Hoa), member of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, delivered a speech at the general debate of the UN General Assembly's Third Committee on Racial Discrimination and the Right to Self-Determination of all People.

Concerning racial discrimination, (Te Sun Hoa) said: The people and government of Democratic Kampuchea oppose all forms of racial discrimination, particularly apartheid, which constitutes the most primitive form of racism and a most arrogant and truculent provocation to all mankind.

Concerning the right to self-determination of the people in all countries, the Democratic Kampuchean representative stressed: The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government have paid great attention to this sacred right. In Kampuchea, we hold that the people of no country can be deprived of this sacred right to self-determination. Without this right, people cannot live with honor. From the outset, we have always supported and encouraged all activities for the restoration of this sacred right to the people of all countries under foreign domination. We have constantly struggled against all violations and encroachments upon the right to self-determinations of the people of all big and small countries. In the past people in various countries were grossly, barbarously and cruelly deprived of this right and the people in many other countries have been the victims of constant threats. The Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan constitute the most concrete examples of this. In these two cases, foreign aggressor troops have violated and trampled upon this sacred right of the people in a most barbarous and cruel manner. In Kampuchea, our Kampuchean people are now unable to exercise their right to self-determination. In the past 3 years, the aggressor Hanoi troops have ruined our country and massacred our people in a most barbarous and cruel manner. The Hanoi authorities have launched slanderous propaganda and resorted to all kinds of dark pretexts in an attempt to justify their aggression against our Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese aggressors can never cover up the root cause of their aggression against Kampuchea, which is already well known to the world. The root cause of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is the Hanoi authorities' ambition to swallow up Kampuchea through the Vietnam-dominated Indochina Federation which they want to use as a springboard for implementing their regional expansion strategy against Southeast Asia. The Hanoi leaders have nurtured this ambition over the past half century. Since the

founding of the Indochinese Communist Party, which is the former name of the present Vietnam Communist Party, the Hanoi expansionists have nurtured a desire to swallow up Kampuchea without attracting world attention as they did in Laos through their so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation dated 18 July 1977. In order to reach this goal, the Vietnamese expansionists have sent a large number of agents--both Kampuchean nationals and Vietnamese nationals--to infiltrate Kampuchea and set up many close-knit secret spy networks.

After condemning the Vietnamese enemy's criminal activities of espionage, sabotage and coup d'etat in an attempt to undermine the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, (Te Sun Hoa) said: History and concrete acts clearly attested that the root cause for Vietnam's invading Kampuchea was Vietnam's regional expansion policy which has constantly run up against the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and nonalignment that has been constantly implemented by Kampuchea in accordance with the aspiration of its people.

He then vehemently condemned the so-called historic relationship between Kampuchea and Vietnam which has frequently been cited by the Hanoi authorities to conceal their expansionist ambitions. He said: In the past, under the slogan of this so-called historic relations, the Vietnamese expansionists have committed the following crimes:

1. They massacred and exterminated the Cham-Muslim race and at the end of the 17th century, Vietnam annexed the Islamic kingdom of Champa which is now known as the central part of Vietnam.
2. They annexed 65,000 square kilometers of Kampuchean territory. This is fertile land in the Mekong Delta where 4 million Kampuchea Kraom people now live. These Kampuchea Kraom people have gradually lost their original language, customs, traditions and belief and have become Vietnamese.
3. Vietnam has directly annexed Laos through its so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation of 18 July 1977 which abolished the frontiers of the two countries. At present, 60,000 Vietnamese troops and 10,000 Vietnamese civilian personnel are occupying Laos. The Vientiane authorities have abandoned their national entity and sold out the national independence, sovereignty and the right to self-determination of the Lao people to the Vietnamese expansionists.
4. Vietnam has massacred 2.5 million Kampuchean people. It massacred them with conventional weapons, chemical weapons and famine. The Vietnamese aggressors have systematically done this since 25 December 1978 when they invaded Kampuchea.

The Hanoi authorities have committed all these most barbarous and most cruel crimes under their abominable slogan of special solidarity, special friendship and internationalism.

In conclusion, the Kampuchean delegate appealed to the international community to give all forms of support to Democratic Kampuchea which is a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations victimized by the Vietnamese Hanoi clique's aggression. In particular, he called on the international community to increase

pressure on the Vietnamese expansionists in order to force them to put an end to their aggression against Kampuchea, abandon their expansionist ambitions and comply with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the Nonaligned Conference calling for the withdrawal of all the aggressor Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny themselves through universal, free elections under UN supervision.

CSO: 4212/5

VODK BATTLE REPORTS

Kompong Thom

BK180641 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Here is the daily battle report:

The Kompong Thom battlefield: On 18 September our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemies west of (Koki Thom) position, Baray District, killing two of them.

In summary, on these above-mentioned battlefields, we inflicted 205 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We destroyed 7 AK's, one barracks, and cut a 10 meter-bridge and a 100 meter-portion of road.

Enemies Killed in Kompong Thom

BK190828 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Here is a combat report from the Kompong Thom battlefield: On 15 October our guerrillas in Kompong Svay District ambushed a Vietnamese enemy vehicle moving in the area between Phum Chi Aok and Phum Sre. They destroyed the vehicle, killed five enemy troops, wounded seven others and smashed an M-79, an AK and an AR-15.

SRV General Staff Member Killed

BK260859 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] On 9 October, our special detachment successfully attacked and liberated a Vietnamese enemies' company position at Monivoan Monastery, Sre Khnong commune, Chhuk District, Kampot Province. During this attack we killed 12 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 14 others for a total of 26 casualties. Among those killed were a member of the Vietnamese General Staff in Kampot Province, a Vietnamese district chief, a company commander and two platoon commanders. We destroyed four trenches, three barracks and a quantity of materiel. We seized a B-40 and 2 AK's. We completely liberated and occupied this company position.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people in Chhuk District, Kampot Province.

October Action in Western Leach

BK171023 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] During last October, our comrades in arms on the Western Leach battlefield killed 229 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 275 others for a total of 504 casualties.

Among those killed were four lieutenants--company commanders--and three platoon commanders. Our combatants destroyed two B-40's, an M-79, five AK's, a barracks and a trench. They cut a section of road and a 15-meter bridge at Stoeng Kach.

Our comrades in arms seized 2 B-40's, 7 AK's, 3,075 rounds of AK ammunition, 7 B-40 rockets, 11 hand grenades, 2 ammunition clips, 15 bags of goods, and cut 2,000 meters of telephone wire.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms produced and planted 634,000 new punji stakes, dug 200 new punji pitfalls, and set up 150 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Western Leach battlefield.

October Action in Samlot

BK170956 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In October our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield in Battambang Province killed 147 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops, wounded 198 and captured 3. They destroyed a vehicle, two B-40's, four AK's, eight military barracks and three bridges; and seized three AK's and a quantity of materiel. They routed a battalion-sized Vietnamese intervention unit.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 204,000 new punji stakes, dug 100 pitfalls and set 200 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield.

Route 10-Pailin October Action

BK171053 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms of the Route 10-Pailin battlefield killed 266 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 286 others for a total of 552 casualties.

They destroyed three AK's, two B-40's, an AR-15, five barracks and a trench. They cut 30 sections of Route 10 for a total of 300 meters, and destroyed a quantity of materiel.

Our comrades in arms seized 1,500 meters of telephone wire and a quantity of materiel.

They smashed a regiment of Vietnamese intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms produced and planted 155,000 new spikes, dug 100 new punji pitfalls, and set up 80 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people of the Route 10-Pailin battlefield.

October Figures for Battambang

BK171545 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield in Battambang Province killed 175 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 237 others for a total of 412 casualties. Two of them were captured, including a company commander. Our combatants destroyed a 60-mm mortar, three AK's, eight trenches and a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms seized a pistol, 4 AK's, a pair of binoculars, 150 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 M-79 grenades, 25 60-mm mortar shells, 30 handgrenades, 8 AK clips, 25 bags of goods, 164 parcels of dry rice, 73 cans of humanitarian food, 12 water bottles, 15 hammocks, 26 hats and a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms liberated an independent platoon position, smashed another platoon position, and smashed a battalion of intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms produced and planted 143,000 new spikes, dug 120 new punji pitfalls, and set up 90 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield.

Sisophon-North of Route 5

BK180631 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-North of Route 5, Battambang Province, killed 162 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 194 others for a total of 356 casualties.

They destroyed a B-40, seven AK's, a 10-meter bridge and a quantity of materiel. They cut a 100-meter portion of road.

Our comrades in arms seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 87,500 new spikes, dug 100 new punji pitfalls, and set up 120 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-North of Route 5.

Northern Battlefield Statistics

BK180935 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] In October our comrades in arms on the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield killed 83 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 115 others for a total of 198 casualties.

They destroyed an RPD, seven AK's, a truck, a barracks, a trench, and two bridges totalling 14 meters at O Sdau South of (Neou) village and at Veal Thom. They cut four portions of road totalling 200 meters at Spean Bak and Veal Thom. They destroyed a portion of sewage pipe and a quantity of materiel.

Our comrades in arms seized a B-40, three AK's, an M-72, two mines, two handgrenades and three M-79 grenades. They cut 3,450 meters of telephone wire and seized a quantity of materiel.

Our comrades in arms smashed a company intervention unit.

As for the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 317,000 new spikes, dug 250 new punji pitfalls, and set up 300 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield.

Siem Reap-Route 6 Battles

BK180847 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 215 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 175 others for a total of 390 casualties. Among those killed was a company commander.

They destroyed an RPD, an M-79, 11 B-40's, 6 AR-15's, three trenches and a quantity of materiel.

Our comrades in arms seized 3 AK's, 2 B-40's, 44 B-40 rockets and a quantity of documents and materiel.

As for destroying and liberating Vietnamese enemy positions, our comrades in arms liberated four Vietnamese platoon positions at Thnal Bek, Thnal Chek and Sangke Lak villages in Sot Nikom District and at Thlong village in Puok District. They smashed and routed three intervention companies and a platoon.

For the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 154,000 new spikes, dug 80 new punji pitfalls, and set up 90 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield.

October Battles Near Chhep

BK210400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield killed 130 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 115 others for a total of 245 casualties.

They destroyed 3 trucks, 4 motor boats, an ammunition storehouse, 2 warehouses, 3 barracks, 50 trenches and a quantity of materiel.

Concerning the results of smashings and liberations of Vietnamese enemies' positions, our comrades in arms destroyed and liberated an independent Vietnamese enemies' platoon position near Chhep, four independent company positions at Veal Sbov, Anlung Svay, Krala Peas and at Anlung Chheuteal. They smashed and liberated two independent Vietnamese enemies' battalion positions at Ta Khet Village and at Preah Naeangkoal.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 113,000 new spikes, dug 300 new punji pitfalls and set up 280 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield.

Central Region October Report

BK190749 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms on the central region battlefield killed 40 Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops and wounded 37 others for a total of 77 enemy losses. They destroyed a truck, a motorcycle, a boat, an M-79, an AK, an AR-15 and a quantity of war materiel.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 70,970 new punji stakes, dug 260 punji pitfalls and set 190 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the central region battlefield.

Bakan-Pursat October Report

BK240757 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 44 Vietnamese aggressor troops, including 4 lieutenants--company leaders--and 3 platoon commanders, and wounded 34 others for a total of 78 enemy casualties. They destroyed 2 B-40's and 5 AK's and seized 2 B-40's, 7 AK's, 7 B-40 rockets,

3,075 AK rounds, 11 handgrenades, 15 rucksacks, 20 cans of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms also routed an operation of a Vietnamese battalion unit.

In the production of the primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 197,000 punji stakes, dug 120 punji pitfalls and set 90 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield.

Western Region October Report

BK250440 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Last October our comrades in arms on the western region battlefield killed 13 Vietnamese aggressor troops; wounded a number of others; destroyed a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel; and seized a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms smashed a company position that was part of the defense line of a Vietnamese regimental position and drove Vietnamese troops out of three positions--at Amleang, Anlung Chrei and (Tang Kouk).

Our comrades in arms also made and planted 84,000 new punji stakes, dug 100 punji pitfalls and set 220 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the western region battlefield.

SRV Troops Killed in Counterattack

BK30424 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] After grasping the movement of the Vietnamese troops who attempted to assault us on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield, our army and guerrillas divided their forces into various groups and successfully attacked the Vietnamese troops. On 24 November, our army and guerrillas prepared a minefield, launched grenade attacks and engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Vietnamese troops. We killed 68 Vietnamese troops on the battleground, wounded 102 others, destroyed a quantity of war materiel and seized various material. On 25 November the Vietnamese troops moved forward from the areas east and west of the Metoek River. But, a short distance from these areas they ran into our minefield and ambush. They cried in pain throughout the battleground. We killed 57 of them, wounded 78 others, destroyed a quantity of war materiel and seized a large quantity of various other material.

In summary, in these 2 days we killed or wounded 305 Vietnamese troops, destroyed a quantity of war materiel and seized a large quantity of various items.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield.

Ambush in Kompong Thom

BK030335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Here is a daily battle report:

The Kompong Thom battlefield: In Kompong Svay District, on 27 November, our guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck on Route 12 near Cha Ok Village and O Pou. This truck was destroyed and the five Vietnamese enemies who were in it were all killed.

3 Dec Attack in Kompong Thom

BK110748 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Here is news from the battlefield:

The Kompong Thom battlefield: On 3 December our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemies at O Chan Bridge, killing two of them, and seized two AK's, 200 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of materiel.

On the same day, the Vietnamese enemies came to pick up the corpses of their friends. They stepped on our landmines, and three of them were killed and two others were wounded.

SRV Troops Killed in Ambush

BK080356 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] On 1 December our army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese platoon in the vicinity of Phum Kranhung, (Tuol Sre) commune, Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province. After fighting for 15 minutes, we killed 15 Vietnamese troops, including a platoon commander, and wounded seven others for a total of 22 enemy casualties. The survivors fled in great panic back to their position. We also destroyed a B-40 and a quantity of war materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province.

Trucks Ambushed in Preah Vihear

BK080658 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] At 1600 on 2 December 12 Vietnamese trucks carrying troops and materiel from Kompong Thom ran into an ambush by our army and guerrillas in an area east of Tbeng Hill on the Choam Khsan battlefield in Preah Vihear Province. After a 15-minute attack, our army and guerrillas set four trucks ablaze, killed 15 Vietnamese troops, wounded 20 others and destroyed all the material on these trucks.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in the Choam Khsan District in Preah Vihear Province.

Western Leach Battle Results

BK140714 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Western Leach battlefield killed 170 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 186 others for a total of 356 casualties. Among those killed was a three-star colonel.

Our comrades in arms destroyed a pistol and a barracks. They cut five portions of road, each of which was 3 meters in length. They seized two AK's, nine landmines, five M-79 grenades, 100 rounds of AK ammunition and eight bags of goods and cut 266 meters of telephone wire.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 634,000 new spikes, dug 200 new punji pitfalls and set up 150 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army and guerrillas and people on the Western Leach battlefield.

Samlot Figures for November

BK160414 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield, Battambang Province, killed 230 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 298 others for a total of 528 casualties.

They destroyed three AK's and 10 barracks. They cut 18 portions of road for a total of 49 meters and a portion of a sewage pipe. They seized 70 meters of telephone wire and a quantity of materiel.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 204,000 new spikes, dug 100 new punji pitfalls and set up 200 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield, Battambang Province.

4 Dec Kompong Thom Attack

BK160424 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Here is a daily battle report from the frontline battlefields:

The Kompong Thom battlefield: On 4 December our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese company at the Kraying position in Stoung District, killing six Vietnamese enemies and wounding five others for a total of 11 casualties. Among those killed was a Vietnamese police chairman.

Our combatants destroyed an M-30 machinegun and a quantity of materiel.

Route 10-Pailin November Figures

BK160426 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield, Battambang Province, killed 233 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 289 others for a total of 522 casualties.

They destroyed a B-40, two AK's, a barrack and a trench. They cut 30 portions of Route 10 for a total of 300 meters and 500 meters of telephone wire. They seized a quantity of materiel.

During that time, our comrades in arms attacked, liberated and occupied an independent battalion position.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 160,000 new punji stakes, dug 90 new punji pitfalls and set up 100 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people of the Route 10-Pailin battlefield.

November Action in Sisophon-South

BK170958 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 189 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 236 others for a total of 425 casualties.

They destroyed an 82-mm mortar, an RPD, 5 B-40's, an AK, 9 barracks, 12 trenches and a quantity of materiel.

They seized a submachine gun, a B-40, 7 AK's, an AR-15, 48 landmines, 23 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 350 rounds of M-30 ammunition, 200 AR-15 rounds, 20 AK clips, 15 AR-15 clips, a map and a quantity of materiel.

During this month, our comrades in arms attacked, liberated and occupied a battalion position, and smashed interventions by a battalion and a regiment.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 214,900 new spikes, dug 180 new punji pitfalls and set up 130 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people in Sisophon-South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel.

CSO: 4212/5

BRIEFS

YOS POR COMMENTS ON EDUCATION SYSTEM--The KFNC Central Committee distributed 6,600 notebooks, 3,670 pencils and 1,875 pencil sharpeners donated by the Kampuchea-Japan Friendship Association to orphans at Rose 1, 2, 3 and 4 centers in Phnom Penh on 5 November. On this occasion, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KFNC Central Committee, noted the tragedy and misery our children experienced under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. At present, with the intensive care and attention of the party, front and Council of Ministers both in terms of equipment and living conditions, the children can go to school and receive the tender care and teaching of teachers who love them like their own sons and daughters. Therefore, the children who are the pillars, the future of the nation, must transform their hatred for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan murderers into a powerful strength in study and work by linking schooling with manual productive work so as to carry on the revolution and build the country toward socialism. [Text] [BK061445 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Oct 81]

GDR LEADERS THANK PRK FOR GREETINGS--Recently the GDR's high-ranking leaders such as Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly. The message reads, among other things: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber and the people of the GDR and in our own names, we would like to express sincere thanks for the warm congratulations you expressed to us on the occasion of the GDR's national day. We would like to stress that the GDR will spare no efforts to further expand and improve the close friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples in the future. [Text] [BK041057 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 30 Oct 81]

YOS POR RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--At 0800 on 29 October, at the office of the KFNC Central Committee, Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the front, received and had a cordial and intimate talk with Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the PRK. The two sides discussed the program for the forthcoming 19-23 November visit to the PRK by a delegation of the Hungarian National Council led by Comrade (Bela Kovashev). [Text] [BK050317 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Nov 81]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR--After attending the World Women's Congress and the eighth congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation in the CSSR, at 1045 on 29 October a delegation of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee led by Comrade Mrs Mean Saman, chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee, returned home with success. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Mrs Im Run, chief of office of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee, and several cadres, personnel and workers from the Women's Association Central Committee. [Text] [BK040815 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CHEA SIM RESPONDS TO GDR--On 12 November, Comrade Prof Dr (Goerlich), chairman of the National Council of the GDR's National Front, sent a message to Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KFNC Central Committee, who warmly and sincerely congratulated the comrade professor when he was elected to the post of chairman of the National Council. The message reads: I join with the National Front of the GDR in mobilizing common forces to strengthen forever the friendly relations between our two fronts. I will make greater efforts to strengthen the fraternal cooperation between our two peoples, for the cause of socialism and lasting peace. [Text] [BK101106 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81]

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO HENG SAMRIN--Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently sent a message of sincere congratulations and best wishes to Comrade Heng Samrin on the occasion of the latter's being appointed general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The message reads: I wish you, the KPRP and the Kampuchean people new successes in defending the revolutionary gains, building the socialist society and consolidating the PRK's international positions. I am convinced that the bond of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the KPRP will always grow and consolidate on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [BK121409 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 12 Dec 81]

AMITY DELEGATION RETURNS--After successfully attending the 11-country international conference on the outcome of the 26th CPSU Congress in Kazakhstan, the delegation of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association led by Comrade Min Khin, secretary general of the association, head of the KFNC Central Committee's office and head of office of the National Assembly, returned home safely at 1100 on 3 December. [Text] [BK081127 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Dec 81]

RED CROSS AID--Recently a delegation of the Kampuchean Red Cross led by its chairman Mrs Phlek Piroun distributed over 3 tons of relief goods to 1,200 families of flood and drought victims in Kompong Popil commune, Peareang District, Prey Veng Province. The gifts consisted of clothes, cloth, sandals, sewing kits and kitchen utensils. [Text] [BK291231 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 26 Nov 81]

DK REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES FOA MEETING--A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by (Te Sun Huor), Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative at the United Nations in Geneva, attended the 21st FOA conference in Rome, Italy. On 18 November, (Te Sun Huor) took the floor denouncing the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies' aggressive war in Kampuchea which completely destroyed the Kampuchean economy. This war is

also the cause of unresolved economic, financial and food shortage problems in Vietnam. He stressed that the Vietnamese enemies aggression in Kampuchea has caused large famines which tragically destroyed many Kampuchean lives. He indicated that humanitarian aid passing through the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh did not reach the Kampuchean people as hoped by the donors. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors stole this aid to feed their more than 250,000 troops in Kampuchea. The Democratic Kampuchean representative appealed to the world community and FOA to give neither economic nor food aid to Vietnam until the Vietnamese withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. [Text] [BK231421 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Nov 81]

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN--Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, recently received a message of warm thanks from His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The message reads: Excellency: I have received, with great pleasure and profound thanks, your generous congratulations sent to me on my election as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. I highly appreciate your excellency's noble sentiments. I am convinced that the firm friendship that exists between our two countries will grow ever more firmly in the future in the interest of our two peoples. I wish your excellency good health and happiness and the Kampuchean people progress and prosperity. [Signed] Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Cairo, 22 November 1981. [Text] [BK270416 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Nov 81]

AAPSO GROUP BACKS CUBA'S STRUGGLE--Phnom Penh, 26 Nov (SPK)--Recently, the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee sent a message to Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples, expressing its firm support for the just struggle of the heroic Cuban people against the U.S. threats of aggression. The message says, among other things: U.S. imperialism is deceiving itself by conducting acts of bacteriological warfare against and shouting slanders at Cuba. The peace, independence and freedom-loving Kampuchean people express their fraternity, friendship, solidarity and support for the just struggle of the heroic fraternal Cuban people. Cuba will surely prevail. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys who have suffered defeats will fail. [Text] [BK271306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 26 Nov 81]

KPRP CC GREETES GRENADA COMMITTEE--Phnom Penh, 24 Nov (SPK)--On the occasion of the first international conference on solidarity with the Grenadian revolution, the KPRP Central Committee, on Monday [23 November], addressed a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement [NJM] of Grenada. The message said, in particular: We firmly support the sacred cause of the Grenadian people, who, under the leadership of the NJM of the revolutionary government, are courageously and selflessly working to build a progressive and prosperous society. It is our wish that the conference will achieve great success so as to contribute to consolidating peace, independence, democracy and social progress against all hostile imperialist activities. May the friendship and fraternal solidarity between our parties, governments and peoples be ceaselessly consolidated. [Text] [BK250737 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 24 Nov 81]

LEADERS GREET PANAMA'S NATIONAL DAY--Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK)--On the occasion of the 78th independence day of the Republic of Panama, PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin has sent his greetings to Panamanian President Aristides Royo Sanchez. We are happy, the message says, to learn that the Panamanian people, under the Panamanian Government's correct leadership, have achieved great successes in all domains, especially in the recovery of sovereignty over the Panama Canal. The message adds: I assure you that the Kampuchean people always remain by the side of the Panamanian people in the uncompromising struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and natural resources. We sincerely thank the Panamanian Government and people for their support for our just cause of rebuilding our country and defending our independence and sovereignty. May the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between our two peoples develop with every passing day. On the same occasion, Kampuchean Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen conveyed his greetings to his counterpart, Carlos Ozores Typaldos. [Text] [BK020654 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CZECHOSLOVAK AID--Phnom Penh, 26 Oct (SPK)--On Sunday [25 October], Jioris Purs, general director of the Czechoslovak cinematography, handed over in Phnom Penh movie equipment--aid of the Czechoslovak Government--to Chey Sophea, vice minister of information, press and culture. They are movie projectors, loud-speakers and films. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 26 Oct 81]

SOVIET PUPPET TROUPE--A Soviet puppet troupe led by S. Metov, head of the art department of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture of the Kazakh Socialist Republic, arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday [26 October] for a friendly visit, at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information, Press and Culture. The troupe was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Kampuchean officials and the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh, Mr Aleksandr Bursov. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 28 Oct 81]

ARMS RACE PROTESTS--A meeting was held in Phnom Penh on Tuesday [27 October] by the Kampuchea Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Peoples and various mass organizations in response to the disarmament week sponsored by the World Peace Council [WPC]. Participating in the meeting were Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and Cham Snguon, deputy secretary general of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction. The audience vigorously protested against the Reagan administration's decision to produce neutron bombs, and expressed support for the Soviet peace proposals presented to the 26th CPSU Congress by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Brezhnev. The meeting adopted a message to the WPC supporting the disarmament week. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 28 Oct 81]

YOS POR MESSAGE TO KRUGLOVA--Phnom Penh, 9 Nov (SPK)--On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the October revolution, Yos Por, chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and secretary general of the KFNC Central Committee, has sent his warm congratulations to Z. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. In his message, Yos Por said that progressive peoples in the world are grateful to the Soviet people for their great contributions to liberating peoples from the claws of Hitlerian Nazism and hoped that the relations of friendship, cooperation and

militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples will be further consolidated. On this occasion, the Kampuchean Women's Association and Youth Organization have addressed their congratulations to their Soviet counterparts. [Text] [BK090730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 9 Nov 81]

AMITY GROUP'S MOSCOW ARRIVAL--Phnom Penh, 22 Nov (SPK)--It has been learned from the Soviet capital that a delegation of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association led by its secretary general, Min Khin, arrived in Moscow on 20 November, at the invitation of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society. On hand to welcome the Kampuchean delegation were Nikolay Malinine, secretary general of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society, and other personalities. Also present were the personnel of the Kampuchean Embassy in Moscow. [Text] [BK250825 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 22 Nov 81]

SOVIET TURKMEN ART EXPOSITION--Phnom Penh, 19 Nov (SPK)--An exposition organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, Culture and Press and the Soviet Embassy, showing historic art objects of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Turkmen (USSR) was inaugurated in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, 18 November. Attending the inaugural ceremony were Chey Sophea, vice minister of information, culture and press; Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea; and Koulia Dourdieva, woman director of the Turkmen National Museum. Also present were the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh. Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information, culture and press, stressed on this occasion that the Soviet exposition is a great contribution to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. [Text] [BK250825 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 19 Nov 81]

GOODS TO BATTAMBANG--Phnom Penh, 22 Nov (SPK)--During the first 9 months of the year, the transportation service carried to Battambang Province more than 9,400 tons of goods, including about 1,000 tons of rice, fuel, foodstuffs and cooking utensils by road, and nearly 9,000 tons by train. To help promote agricultural production and meet the local people's needs, transport workers did their best to perform their transportation and unloading tasks. [Text] [BK250825 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 22 Nov 81]

TEP VONG DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Phnom Penh, 11 Dec (SPK)--At the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace [ABCP], a Kampuchean delegation led by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, chairman of the Kampuchean Committee of Asian Buddhists for Peace, left Phnom Penh on Thursday [10 December] for Moscow, where it will be participating in the preparations for the sixth ABCP conference, scheduled to be held in Ulaanbaatar in early 1982. The delegation was seen off by Daok Samol, vice chairman of the KFNC Central Committee; Phlek Piroun, member of the KFNC Central Committee; and other officials. Also present was Iosif Ekolesnikov, counselor to the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea. [Text] [BK130722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1448 GMT 11 Dec 81]

CSO: 4200/13

WIDESPREAD DRUG THEFT CLAIMED IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 9 Nov 81 pp 12-14

[Article by Javvad Nazir: "Theft and More Theft in Government Institutions"]

[Text] About a year ago there was an incident of theft in a District Headquarters hospital in the Pknjab. When the druggist opened the dispensary he found the single window in the room broken. He informed his Medical Officer and the Medical Superintendent. When the dispensary was checked it was found that ten boxes of morphine and pethidine were missing. There were 100 injections in every box, so in all 1000 injections of morphine and pethidine had been stolen. Following their usual procedures of investigation, the staff of the police station declared both watchmen to be under suspicion and took them into custody. The druggist was a bearded gentleman of apparently good reputation, and well-liked by the staff. He was considered guiltless and was removed from the circle of investigation. Both watchmen remained in the custody of the police station for 3 or 4 days and were subjected to continual torture and humiliation. When the police had finished their investigation the hospital administration, fearing that the investigation might turn in some other direction, had the watchmen released on bail.

For a while there was gossip among the staff about the theft, but with the passing of time the matter was buried. Now the same watchmen are fulfilling their duties as usual at the hospital. The druggist is still in charge of the dispensary. Medical Superintendant and other officers are still administering the hospital.

This happened in a large hospital in Lahore: At about 8 am a young man appears at the hospital with a bag in his hand. From his appearance he seems to be the representative of some drug company. He enters the dispensary with his bag. The druggist rises and welcomes him. Each enthusiastically inquires about the other's welfare. A beautiful young woman who is the druggist's assistant joins in the conversation casually. After about 10 or 15 minutes the young woman takes up a position on the verandah outside the dispensary. Apparently the purpose of this is to prevent anyone entering the dispensary without permission. The druggist rises and bolts shut the door on the inside. The young man's empty bag opens. With great agility and speed the druggist starts to put packets of expensive drugs into the young man's bag. When the bag is filled the young man pulls a wad of hundred rupee notes out of his pocket. The druggist has already written the price of the drugs on a piece of paper. The young man glances at the paper and puts a great many notes into the hand of the druggist, who puts them into his pocket. The young man

closes the bag and the druggist unbolts the door. The druggist's assistant comes in laughing meaningfully. The young man and the druggist set the time for their next appointment and laughingly bid each other farewell. The young man is happy because he is getting expensive drugs for next to nothing. The druggist, his assistant, and the rest of the staff are happy because each gets a share.

This happened in a medical store in Lahore itself: At first glance the store seems a clear picture of bankruptcy. The storekeeper sits in an easy chair with his feet spread out. Just then a donkey cart pulls up in front of the store. There are about ten rather large cardboard cartons on the donkey cart. The donkey driver gets down and presents the storekeeper with a bill of lading from a goods company. The owner gets up, has the cartons unloaded from the cart, pays the driver, and sends him on his way. The cardboard cartons are now taken to a room at the back of the store where they are opened up. Various drugs stamped with the seals of government hospitals are taken out of the boxes and put in piles. The owner calls a couple of his special employees and they begin the job of cleaning off the seals with various chemical solutions. The boxes which a few moments before were stamped with seals in bright colors are now completely clean. Now these clean goods are arranged on the shelves and in the cabinets at the front of the store. This is still going on when a gentleman comes up to the counter. The gentleman seems from his hair style to belong to a "special department." The storekeeper laughs and embraces the gentleman. He sends one employee to get something for the gentleman to drink. He tells another to bring the package tied on the back of the gentleman's motorcycle. Both employees quickly carry out their orders. The newcomer is busy sipping his drink while the storekeeper empties out the heavy sack and evaluates the price of the drugs which were in it. The gentleman is paid immediately. He counts the money, puts it in his pocket, and apologetically says to the storekeeper that because of the "honesty" of the officer in charge he was not able to bring a large quantity of the "goods" this time. He will make up the deficiency in the future. He takes his leave, and the storekeeper goes back to work.

One might to some extent doubt these representative and everyday occurrences in our country as no particular individual has been clearly pointed out, but the truth is that the characters in these occurrences and countless other individuals are alive and well and not only accumulating wealth for themselves but also vying with each other in making the roots of this country hollow.

There is such broad scale drug theft from hospitals and government drug stocks that, according to a conservative estimate, 10 million rupees worth of drugs are being sold yearly in Lahore alone!

What institutions are tainted by this business? What institutions and individuals provide protection for this business? How many people's livelihood is dependent on this "business?" And what are the effects of drug theft on the local markets, on the people, and on government departments? The majority of the Pakistani people might not know anything about all these matters, but all those government institutions and their "respected" officers under whose supervision this loathsome business is going on without any obstruction are very well aware of it. Despite this awareness, rather than stopping this contemptible occupation, it seems they want to increase it so that their incomes will not be affected.

At the present time the situation is such that even retailers are selling stolen drugs openly and publically. Even those items with the seals O.V.M.S. or D.H.S are openly displayed on the shelves. They don't even go to the trouble to take off the seals. When they purchase drugs they make an effort to find stolen drugs somewhere so that the price will be some 30 or 40 percent less. The agents and brokers involved in this work go to the stores and supply the goods, and because they are cheap, the storekeepers buy them in quantity. They give these people advance payment so that there will be no danger of any suspension in the supply of drugs. From a business point of view the behavior of the retailers is justified because there is a 50 percent or more difference in the cost of drugs supplied by the companies and those same drugs purchased on the black market as stolen goods. This difference can be better understood from a study of the chart given here.

TABLE SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
THE ACTUAL PRICE OF MEDICINES & THAT OF
STOLEN MEDICINES FROM CIVIL & MILITARY
STORES.

S.No.	Name of The Medicines	Actual Price	Market Value
1	ANASTHETIC GAUZE 1000 ML.	Rs. 45/-	Rs. 40/-
2	CAT GUTS (Per Dozen) Ref 2.2.1, 1/0, 2/0	Rs. 96/-	Rs. 15/- to Rs. 40/-
3	Tab. SEPTON x 1000 (WILLCOCK)	Rs. 210/-	Rs. 120/-
4	Tab. ERYTHROCINE x 100 (ABBOT)	Rs. 122/-	Rs. 70/-
5	Cap. PENICILLIN x 100 (BERCHAM)	Rs. 122/-	Rs. 70/-
6	Cap. AMOXIL x 100 (BERCHAM)	Rs. 210/-	Rs. 105/-
7	Tab. DUREXON x 100 (WINTHROP)	Rs. 175/-	Rs. 100/-
8	Cap. LINDOCIN x 10 (UPJOHN)	Rs. 26/-	Rs. 12/-
9	Inj. GENTACIN 2x2 ML (NICHOLIS)	Rs. 44/-	Rs. 24/-
10	Cap. MINOCIN x 5 (LEUNG) x 100	Rs. 12.50 Rs. 200.00/-	Rs. 7.00 Rs. 110/-
11	Inj. MORPHINE & Per Inj. ACTUAL INJ.	Rs. 0.50	Rs. 40/-

This chart compares the true price of drugs as established by the government and the price of these same drugs when they are stolen merchandise. This is even more astonishing as the black market price given in this chart includes the profit of the retailer.

A point to consider is that when the officers in authority purchase drugs at their full price from the private drug companies, they at the same time secretly receive a commission from those companies. Each company keeps a special fund for this purpose. These chemical institutions balance their accounts by including the commission in the price of the drugs. And these same drugs, under the supervision of these very same officers, come on the market again for less than half their original cost.

The darkest side of this picture is that even though there is an abundant supply of drugs in the hospitals, those persecuted and oppressed people who come to the government hospitals for free care and treatment are given a prescription for expensive drugs and told to go and buy them in the market. They are not available in the dispensary!

For an appendectomy, which in surgical terms is a minor operation, the patient is asked to buy about 1000 rupees worth of medicine just at the time of the operation itself, even though everything for the operation is to be supplied by the government. Maybe one of those oppressed patients might be fortunate enough to get anything more than a blanket out of the hospital administration, except for some V.I.P.'s.

It is obvious that the main reason for the theft of drugs is greed. The lust for money forces the individuals involved to use illegal means to get it--to sell the expensive drugs obtained from hospitals and dispensaries for half price in the market, and to sell things unavailable in the market for their weight in gold. Injections of morphine and pethidine for instance are included in the category of narcotics. The preparation and sale of this injection is completely controlled by the government. This injection is supplied through the M.S.D. (Medical Store Depot) for a minimal cost (50 paise an injection) to government hospitals only. This injection, which is valued at 50 paise by the government, is 30 to 40 rupees an injection on the black market. If someone should sell 1000 injections of pethidine in the market it would mean that person had a free profit of at least 30 to 35,000 rupees. The people who want to buy this injection, which is used to stop severe pain, are willing to pay any price for it.

The other important question in connection with the theft of drugs is: why are these drugs stolen and to what extent are those persons responsible for stopping it guilty? In this regard it can be said with certainty that especially in the Punjab government hospital dispensaries, the drugs present do not go to the patients in the ward but to the market. If we limit this still further we can say that the greatest theft of drugs is from the government hospitals in Lahore. Every hospital has one or two people who are carrying on this work without any fear, right under the noses of the hospital administration!

These individuals use various methods to get the drugs out of the dispensary. The druggist plays a key role in these affairs. With the cooperation of their officer in charge, who is usually a medical officer, the Deputy Superintendent and the Medical Superintendent, the druggists sell the drugs in the market in wholesale quantity. The druggist receives the money and delivers it to the homes of each of the officers in turn. Each officer receives a good sum as a bonus in addition to his salary, while the druggist both receives a share and also has a hold on his superiors through this special channel. In difficult times he saves his own neck.

Some people have found a way to help themselves by their own efforts. Rather than going to a lot of trouble, they obtain drugs with false prescriptions and then earn quite a good amount by selling the surplus drugs.

Another method, in which for the most part only medical superintendents and druggists are implicated, is L.P. (Local Purchase). The government supplies every hospital administration with a special fund which the Medical Superintendent can use to purchase the drugs supplied by the government. Every hospital administration establishes one or two dispensaries for this purpose during the course of each fiscal year. The administration collaborates with the dispensary owners to arrange to make false purchases. The substantial sum obtained in return is then split between the dispensary owners and the hospital administrators.

Drug theft is a problem not only of these departments but also of that special department which is a part of our country, nation and society. In the recent past the state of the drug theft from this "department" was such that catgut, the price of which is fixed by the company at 96 rupees a dozen, was selling for as low as 10 rupees a dozen in the market! And this chain of events is still going on to nearly the same extent.

Who is responsible for this contemptible and nauseating business and the filthy elements implicated in it? The government, its departments, its officers and all the other administrative agencies have adopted total silence in this regard. A drug inspector was appointed by the Department of Health of the Government of the Punjab to investigate drug retailers. How these gentlemen fulfill their duties may be seen from the following clear example.

A Drug Inspector was appointed by the Government of the Punjab to perform departmental duties in a district in Lahore Division. The gentleman fulfilled his duties--he collected the amount of 500 rupees from each individual and issued him a certificate of experience as an apprentice in the Punjab Pharmacy Council.

In addition, the gentleman joined with other drug inspectors to produce cough syrup, tooth powder, and innumerable other items which then compelled the druggist in their area to buy. Each storekeeper was supplied with thousands and thousands of bottles of cough syrup. The gentleman produced these syrups illegally and labeled them as "Greek," i.e., indigenous herbal medicine so that he could not be held legally responsible. The druggists all purchased these items through fear of the gentleman's department of bullies. (Even now many storekeepers have a stock of these items on hand.)

The gentleman earned millions of rupees through this business. Today he is still working as usual at the same post in the Department of Health. No officer of the department has felt the need to take any notice of this gentleman's false and illegal business.

A negative manner is taking root in one man's thinking with the same speed with which this social disease is infecting our society. The government, especially the government of the Punjab, and the Punjab Minister of Health Mr [name deleted], their secretaries, and "well-intentioned" directors should come out of their offices and take a look around them before this matter becomes beyond the control of even these gentlemen in authority.

[Article: "Layoffs Signal Danger"]

The problem of layoffs during September and October this year seems to be more critical than in years past. The complaints from business employers and private enterprise are that this year's minimum wage will cause some to go out of business unless employees are laid off, and these complaints seem to be louder than in other years. Explanations by many experts of the economic situation as being caused by the minimum wage increase have made workers uncertain as to whether their past demands for a minimum wage were right or not, whether or not they were appropriate to the present situation, and whether they should accept a wage that is not enough to live on or risk the loss of jobs. If we look at things in general, most the private sector that has the layoff problem is usually medium and small businesses which do not have a lot of capital. This situation is like a hammer that keeps pounding and repeating what many experts say, that the minimum wage demand will lead to a lot of layoffs this year. Concerning the number of unemployed, Mr. Nikom Teengyal, secretary of the Employee Organization Labor Council of Thailand, said, "In the period between September and October this year, thousands of workers from more than 25 enterprises have been laid off."

Workers' reaction to the layoff problem during this period. The majority of workers see the reason given by the employers, i.e., the minimum wage increase caused their labor surplus and led to the layoffs, as do honest to take advantage of layoffs, and could cause wage reductions. Many employers claimed it was their labor surplus that led to the layoffs, not their desired profitability. How the labor force reacts to the minimum wage increase, the minimum wage increase this year is not a factor in the wage increase. The minimum wage increase affects the cost of

themselves, if I were an employer, I myself would not accept some of the proposals that have been made to their employers. Therefore, some sides should get together and try to understand each other."

In discussing the large number of recent layoffs, Mr Wichit Saengthong said, "the Labor Department tries to point out to employers that running a business can result in profit or loss. When the economy is good, employers should invest more capital, and when the economy is poor employers should not try to stop hiring. The workers should try to understand that, during times like these, untimely demands should be halted until the economy improves. If there are many layoffs then there will not be enough consumers to buy products. If the demands are high, then the factories will have to be closed. This period of time is similar to the period 1927-1937 when the economy was bad all over the world, but this time it seems to be worse."

The Story Behind the Layoffs

Economic crises both inside and outside the country cause the prices of goods to rise, while people's income is unchanged. This leads to reduced buying power. Private enterprise cannot sell its products. This leads businesses to cut down on its employees. The effect on the economy is one cause of the worker layoffs. But the fact is that there are other causes that make the layoff problem worse than it would be otherwise.

At a seminar involving several experts and labor leaders at the Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University, it was learned that the excuses employers gave to lay off workers, namely the rise in the minimum wage and the poor economic situation, were not the real causes. This was because only 10 percent of the entire cost of production was due to the cost of labor. Also, this amount did not change while many other production costs were many times higher. As for the fact that consumer demand now has decreased, normally at this time total sales are low. The reason for the layoffs is more of a political nature.

Things to Note About the Reasons for the Critical Layoff Problem

Item 1. In the layoff problem mentioned above, most of the private enterprises involved are medium and small-size firms. This type of business can exist without a lot of capital. When it is faced with a critical change in the economy, it has to depend on credit from the banks. This enables some banks to exert financial pressure on small factories. For example, some small factories in the Prapadaeng area were started by local investors. After being in business from 4 to 5 years, they needed to have a bank come in to hold some shares; otherwise, they would fall into the hands of a bank group. Many layoff problems are from bank groups that want a business to continue, so they propose that the private sector lower its expenses. One way to do this is to lay off workers. "I have to lay off some workers. If I don't, the bank won't give me any credit and I cannot stay in business," one business owner explained to his 84 employees who had just been laid off.

"It seems that lately the factory owners have no power to make any decisions. Before, they would talk it over, but what they do not is to lay off without any

explanation. Some bank groups could be behind their decisions," said one of the labor leaders who spoke to PATINYA.

Mr Ekachai Ek-Hankamol said, "the reason for a lot of layoffs right now is because groups of employers have joined together firmly in order to create a political movement, using the ailing economy as an excuse."

Item 2. At this time, there are other problems concerning labor besides layoffs that could provide the impetus for dissatisfied labor groups to form movements. For example, labor leader Mr Somrong Napachote, chairman of the labor union and an employee of the Sahafarm Company, was killed by an unknown gunman because he led a movement asking for higher salaries and benefits from his employer. This caused discontent among the workers. These threats and violence against the workers led to a movement which gave the government notice that it must find and arrest the person who hired the gunman.

In another case, the police arrested workers of the Thai-Burapa Steel Co. while they were having a meeting to go on strike, even though Mr Wichit Saengthong, director general of the Labor Department, firmly stated that, in this strike, the workers had followed every step of the labor law. However, all the workers were arrested by the police, the reason being that the factory owner lost his freedom of access to and from the factory. This greatly upset the workers because other groups of workers also had gathered to go on strike, for example, the employees of Thai-Kriang Company who once went on strike and closed the entrance to the company, or the employees of the Honeywell Company who all gathered in the Department of Labor, and the police never used the drastic measure of arresting them.

Item 3. The powerful group today that is still able to create movements to shake up government stability is the labor group, because now many workers have joined to form labor unions, especially in 1980 when there were 255 labor unions. There were more than 153,961 members out of a total of 500,000 workers. Because of the ability to combine labor groups on a large scale in the form of different labor unions, there are not three councils in existence. Also, the political awareness of the labor groups led the political groups and other interest groups to try to use the labor groups' power to their advantage.

Item 4. In the present political situation, in either the military or the government, there are always groups struggling for power. Rumors of groups or reports of disagreement in the military who are dissatisfied with appointments or changes in positions, and news about cabinet reshuffles on which certain political groups cannot reach agreement, are phenomena which indicate a rough road for the political situation. There is a great deal of competition today for political advantage.

The four observations given above may be used to show that the layoff situation is not just a normal result of the economic crisis but also may have been worsened by other groups that want to take advantage of the problems in the labor groups. They are using the labor groups as a tool. It has happened before, for example, in the case where a soft-drink company laid off its workers to threaten

the government to lower the tax, and the case of the Thai Kriang Company which let the workers go on strike so the company would not have to pay them.

In such a troublesome economic situation as this, the trend to suppress worker groups in various ways either by layoffs, killing the labor leaders, or arresting workers who are rallying legally, could be very risky. If the government cannot control political groups and influential economic groups including the machinery of government itself from adding any more trouble or taking any action that would provoke labor, if the government cannot make its position clear as to a solution to workers' problems, and if the economic problem gets worse than it is now and the workers lose their patience, then the great fear which we always have will certainly come to pass.

9884

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STUDENT ACTIVISM SEEN IN DOLDRUMS

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 9 Nov 81 pp 28-34

[Article: "Crisis in Student Movement"]

[Text] The subdued atmosphere of the October 6-14 movements clearly revealed a problem among the leadership of the student movement. The lack of enthusiasm did not occur just recently but was the accumulation of many different problems over a long period, which PATINYA has been covering periodically.

PATINYA received a copy of CHU THAI, a document which was issued at Ramkhamhaeng University in which the reason for the lack of enthusiasm in the student movement was analyzed from the students' point of view. It is worthwhile for use to look at different points of view. Please note that the different opinions expressed in this article are of those who issued CHU THAI. It does not necessarily mean that PATINYA agrees with everything that was said.

"Students, don't be confused." "Students, what are you doing?" Well do we remember this voice critical of the student movement. Since that time, many things have changed. Some students have even changed their way of life.

What has happened to the student movement? This is of interest to many people, and different explanations have been given both by people within and outside the movement. I shall now make two important points: first, the effect of outside elements and, second, the problem arising from the student movement itself, of which the latter will be emphasized in this article.

Before doing this, I would like to discuss several opinions on the problem. Some think the word "crisis" should not be used because it seems too strong and the problem itself is not that big. But I think these problems can only be solved by understanding the past and present problems by first eliminating the narrow point of view with respect to the facts we see. Rote formulas will not help us to understand this problem. Thus, we shall not talk about attempts to improve the movement, and also ignoring or avoiding the problem that has occurred will not help improve the movement. It is like closing your eyes and

ears and continuing to fight, which can lead to even worse damage. Therefore, the responsibility of those in the student movement is to try to understand and find out the real root of the problem. It is only those who are in the student movement who will be able to address this question.

1. The effect of outside influence. More problems have recently occurred in socialist countries which are of interest to people who are fighting all over the world, including people in Thailand, such as in the case of Indochina, China, and Poland. The problems of these countries also have a direct effect on Thailand. In the case of the anti-Vietnamese movement, there are some students who did not agree with the movement and who later separated themselves from it. The problem they discussed at that time was the three worlds theory. Those who form the main part of the problem are those in the movement who agreed with the three worlds theory. The movement was expressed in the form of anti-Vietnamese sentiment and anti-Soviet social imperialism.

Another case was the change in Indochina and in China which has led to the study of the problem in China. Finally, students of economics and political science have published reports about China, including those students who used to believe in the three worlds theory and who argued against history, who have reversed their position and now criticize the three worlds theory.

1.2 The situation inside the country. Many parameters have changed both objectively and subjectively on both the government side and the public side. Meanwhile, the student movement cannot follow all of these changes. Now we shall discuss the government and the public.

A. The government has changed many of its policies. Since October 20, 1977, reform has been the principle of government policy. It relaxed restrictions on student activities in the universities, and in addition included General Prem's policy No. 66/1980. These were the cause of the objective aspects that many student leaders often referred to by saying, "the political trend is worsening," and sometimes they have been the main cause.

B. The public side (the revolutionary movement). At first, this element was not very strong and did not affect the student movement very much since Mr Boonsong Chalethorn stepped down in 1979. But the student movement responded at that time by looking at the Boonsong Chalethorn group as one whose basic outlook on life was not good and which had its personal problems, but which used the main problem as an excuse and advocated a pro-Soviet line to solve the problem. The outlook for the Communist Party of Thailand was still bright. Later on in 1980 and 1981, many student leaders gradually walked out, starting with Seksan, Vichai, and Chiratan in 1980. By 1981, many more groups had left, for example, members of the Socialist Party such as Chamni Sakdisetha, Visa Kanthap, Udom Thongnoi, etc., and included those who returned from China, for example, Anucha Aphapirom, Kriangkamol Laohapairote, and Khaisaeng Suksai, and many more who are less well known. It could be said that more than 90 percent of the intellectuals who walked out of the CPT considered themselves the revolutionary core. The student movement began to wobble and decline in 1980, since many people from the rank and file to the leadership felt uncertain in their jobs. Many did not know what criteria to use as guidelines for determining right and

wrong, and felt that nobody was right or wrong. Many hearts were broken because too much hope had been placed in these things. It was the time for changing perceptions at the subjective level and for exchanging feelings, whether it was expressed in the form of poetry or other festering literary forms during this period, such as the poems "The White Pigeon Returns to Its Home," "She Is Not a Cracked Pebble," and "Reflection on a Dark Long Night." As for the political problem, there have been so many exchanges in the form of documents and articles that it was called the 2nd Age of Searching.

The effect of these elements, which were considered somewhat violent and which occurred at the same time as the many problems in the student movement itself, worsened the problems. This could be seen by the students' withdrawing themselves from the many levels of activities generally found in the student movement, and engaging in such things as changing their way of living, doing nothing, studying seriously, continuing their activities just out of a sense of duty, and searching yet getting lost because of many conceptual limits.

Next, some problems that were caused by the student movements themselves will be presented from as many different universities as I could find.

2. Problems from the student movements themselves.

A. Ramkamhaeng University

Ramkamhaeng has several characteristics that, in general, are different from other universities. From a strategic point of view, it is important to many different segments of the masses, and it also is a great beneficial source. Therefore, many people are intent on getting in and taking an active role in Ramkamhaeng. It has become the legend of an endless bitter struggle since it was the starting point of the events of October 14. Even now the fighting is still bitter in terms of technique and clever schemes. The important parties to the dispute are the Seven-Faculty party and the Krasaetham party.

The dispute between the Seven-Faculty student party and the Krasaetham party had existed long before the October 6 event, when it was the Saajatham party. It developed into a fight between the Seven-Faculty student party and the Krasaetham party after October 6. But it seems that victory, i.e., the executive power over the student organization, had belonged to the Seven-Faculty student party all along. However, the Krasaetham party has not given up. The bitter fighting between these two big parties creates the general subdued atmosphere in Ramkamhaeng and activities are a regular occurrence, a situation which differs from that at other universities. Sometimes people say that Ramkamhaeng is envied by other universities.

In 1981, the Krasaetham party's political advancement has been making very big steps. In the last election of 1981, the Seven-Faculty student party defeated the Krasaetham party by only 22 votes. The heavy fighting against the Seven-Faculty party took the form of the "Top Secret" book (available from the Krasaetham party), which had a great effect on the Seven-Faculty student party and including other students in general. This is considered to be a very clever political game.

Conflicts Within the Progressives Themselves

The ramifications arising from the important advancement of the Krasaetham party have created more conflicts in the Progressive group, as one segment believes that the Krasaetham party is not to be taken lightly in politics, and that it is an important parameter in Ramkamhaeng's future. The other side, in turn, insults the first in terms of its political stand and its web of support (see PATINYA, issue no 27, April 24, 1981). Please note that, before this, the internal conflict had become most serious by the walkout of some of the activists and this had an effect on other activists at Ramkamhaeng. This group called themselves "Dokmai Rim Thang" ["flowers along a path"] and consisted of both students from the Seven-Faculty organization and the Student Council. At first, it was just a conflict concerning techniques, but later it became more and more of a problem of principle, which will be discussed below.

2.1 Problem of Progressives' Internal Structure

There was a trend opposing the control of the organizers who were said to follow democratic centralism. This centralization prevented lower level members from exercising their share of power in the organization. In the initial period (1977-1978), there were few problems with this type of structure, concerning the secrecy which was used to maintain its strength (right after October 6). Later, there was a problem when there were more members from the masses and a reaction from the masses who were administering their own side. People on the same side proposed an organizational structure (a theoretical group of Ramkamhaeng students), and then they tried to carry it out. When it didn't work out, the theoretical group claimed that the objective condition was insufficient (the organization itself was already good enough), in the sense that the people who were involved did not have the capability to make things work. But the other side saw the structure coming about when everybody realizes the need to have it and then wants to have it. It should not start from the idea of one group of people who think it is good, and then influences others to follow them. The outcome of the work which was not clearly thought out proved that it was not possible to make it happen. Later on, this organization disappeared by itself (because it could make it happen under existing conditions).

2.2 Some Problems in the United Student Movement

This was a group of activists who had scattered and later got together (approximately 24 groups). They formed a front organization, and then participated in political activities. This group is the center of the progressive group at Ramkamhaeng, and it also is the headquarters of the student movement in general. The problems that occurred had effects on various sides. For example, there was an argument about the Seven-Faculty student party dominating the front and this limited the front's freedom to act on its own. This is a very delicate problem which cannot be cleared up by overly broad generalizations. The fact is that neither the Seven-Faculty student party nor the front knows how they were dominated. It can be said that this problem has many special characteristics and also general characteristics.

2.3 Educational Problems of the Progressive

The members who walked out see those who stayed as having a lack of knowledge of theory and who often use their experience in their work or assigned activities. Too much reliance on experience could cause damage to solving new problems which are different from the old ones in the past. However, the experienced people who stayed in could characterize the other side as theoretical; skillful only in talk but lacking experience, etc. Those who had walked out considered these problems very important and thought they had an effect on many other problems, such as unknowingly monopolizing ideas. This because a suppression of democracy which finally broke them apart.

2.4 Problems Concerning the Student Movement's Role in Interpreting the Meaning of "Vanguard" or "Bridge"

This had been the subject of verbal dispute since the beginning of the conflict. This issue can be found in PARITASANA, a paper put out by the student movement, and also in inside counter-documents which are very detailed.

Students thought they understood their own roles, but when they went out to take action based on their old experiences, they had both positive and negative effects. The more time they had, the more difficulty they encountered in arriving at a conclusion. They finally got stuck over semantics.

2.5 Problem of Managing Relations in the Organization

This problem reflects the disagreement of the people who walked out of the organization over the issue of the party making a move in politics and the organization getting involved in service, for example. The opposing side saw the organization as a tool for the party to carry out its policy. The roles of both the party and the organization should be well-studied by looking at national politics, such as the relations between different parties and the government.

These are the theoretical problems which were in conflict for a time. They do not include many other small technical problems ranging from attitudes to basic ideas which are absolutely different for both sides. A breakdown finally occurred by people waling out, while the old group carried on the movement. However, these problems did not disappear when the other group walked out. They still exist, even though they are not serious because there was nobody to dig them up again. We have to wait and see if this is borne out in their actions. Although recently some situations may have changed and some techniques may be a bit different, the root problems still exist. This shows us many things, for example, the lack of unity inside the Seven-Faculty student party itself. Most recently, there has been a need for the United Student group to work to improve the system even more on the part of the veterans (the people who worked before October 6, and who still lead the movement).

The Conflict Between the Progressives and the Students in General

The groups with the greatest base in Ramkamhaeng is the general student population which includes provincial groups, school groups, and independents, etc.

The reason for the conflicts is simply that the small groups did not accept the progressives group which left only the progressive group to carry on the movement alone, further isolating them. Later, these small groups more and more have gone to join the opposite side, and by next year they could be an important base for the opposite side. At this time, it seems to be too late for the progressives because they never before paid any attention to those groups, but they do now when their leadership status is being challenged. What is going to happen?

B. Chulalongkorn University

The legends about the struggle are endless. Starting from the very important Marxist intellectual, Mr Chit Pumsak, who fought strongly against the ideas and influence of the feudalists and who had great effect on intellectuals of subsequent generations. There were many who struggled for the masses who got started here, such as Thirayut Bunmi and Kriangkamol Laohapairote.

Today, however, Chula has run into many obstacles which have had a great effect on the militant atmosphere. A special case study of Chula was made from a collection of data by Arunothai and also from portions of some documents. Only the important issues will be discussed in what follows.

-- The situation here right after October 6 was not much different from that at other universities, which was the struggle for the freedom of the students to govern themselves. But the first outstanding movement that had some effect was the "Chula Complex" case.

-- The problems that occurred in 1978 and 1979 were similar to those at other universities, i.e., "the movement only had a head," and the lines were drawn between the ones who worked and the general student population. From this point in late 1979, the early roots of conflict started to grow. The conflict was the idea that one side emphasized inside work but the other side emphasized outside activity. This conflict brought about the election for the central committee of the Chulathipatai Party [Chula Democratic Party] to select a candidate for the Association election in the 1980 academic year. This included the position of the Association Chairman. Two names were proposed. Because of their policy differences, the question was who should be put forward to be president.

-- In 1980 inside activities were emphasized, and the conflict reached a breaking point. Another interesting conflict that led to the breakup was the political movement; the party would lead the movement. The others on the faculty council were not considered appropriate to lead the movement. This later caused the vice president of the inside section and the academic chairman to resign from the administrative committee in December 1980. The statement which gave the reasons for the resignations had a great effect on the organization's leadership.

The group that separated itself was called "Green Bamboo". Next we shall briefly discuss the theoretical conflict.

1. Problem Concerning the Policy of Work and Ideas

The group that separated did not agree with the policy of emphasis on internal affairs for the student organization. They believed that this would not cause

a political awakening of the students, and this would keep them away from the masses. However, the other theoretical side believed that subjective conditions for the students were not ripe. Thus, it was necessary to develop a good image and get the [people] close to the students first. When subjective conditions were ready for the movement, that would be the time to lead the students.

2. Problems Managing Relations for the Organization That Led the Movement

The Chula Democratic Party led the external movement, and the student organization led the internal one. There was disagreement with the idea that only the party was the center of the progressives. Besides, it was explained that the members of the student organization were the official representatives of the students, and they would certainly do better than in movement work.

3. Democracy inside the movement is a very serious problem which led to the breakup. The active members claimed that the leadership should not be limited only to the hands of one group of people. This would prevent the lower levels from exercising their share of power in the organization, and sometimes their exercise of power was out of touch with reality. However, they were stubbornly forced to carry them out in order to follow the committee's decisions, and the recommendations made by the lower echelons were ignored.

Later on, there was an attempt to improve the movement, and new hope. A discussion was arranged between the active members and the latest General Assembly in May 1981. Even though it did not really help to make anything better, it resulted in a new situation, as follows.

1. The internal activity question has quieted down, since now many faculty council members resigned in different problem areas, while the ones who stayed continued their task without enthusiasm for the sake of duty.

2. There was another wave of the leadership at various levels who walked out of different areas for different reasons:

2.1 to study the characteristics of Thai society, strategy, and new tactics;

2.2 leaders who did not think they were capable of leading the masses;

2.3 refusal to accept each other's roles;

2.4 to set up a new independent group such as the labor study group (belonging to the party); and

2.5 to lead their own lives.

C. Mahidol (University of the Humanities)

Two analyses of the conflicts inside Mahidol will be discussed, and emphasis will be placed on the second issue: the conflict between the student population and the progressive students, and the conflict among the progressives themselves.

1. Conflict Between the General Student Population and the Progressive Students

Conflict arose in the beginning after some activities had already been carried out for some time in student circles in the form of "the schism between the activists and the students in the classrooms." Concerning the responsibility for studies, students in general saw the progressive students often cutting their classes. In 1978 and 1979, there was a stream of criticism directed against repetitious tasks such as "serving the masses." It became more and more serious. In some classrooms, the committee refused to approve the activities of the New Student Association, and some activists refused to accept their own association. The conflict later became obvious during the election for the association committee, Faculty of Sciences, in January 1981. The student population in general formed the New Wave Group and proposed candidates by campaigning that "There is enough done for the masses. Let's turn to activities for the students." During the campaign, there was a clear struggle between ideas. The result of the election was that the New Wave lost to the "Tap Root" by only 100 votes. This incident led to a serious argument among the progressive students.

2. Conflict Among the Progressive Students

In 1978, much of the movement's work was characterized by a centralization of power in the movement. This led to problems between particular sections and the central echelon. An attempt was made to solve this problem by setting up a working relationship between a particular job section and the center. However, this problem could not be solved.

In 1979, there were many political movement activities, and each time only some of the progressive students took part, such as organizing debates and holding "coffee councils." Very few outside students joined these activities. It was mostly a case of mobilizing the activists. Therefore, there would often be pictures showing a hundred listeners, and most of them would be activists. This doubled the intensity of the conflict between a particular job section and the central echelon. Meanwhile, criticism of the movement began to spread that nothing was gained by the movement. In the second half of the year, the movement was no longer active.

In 1980, there were greater demands for independence among working units. The conflict began between the Mahidol Party and other working units. The problem concerned the reaction to pulling people into the movement, and finally became, "Is it true that students are the vanguard?", and "Have we suppressed the general students' role?" This included setting up a system, and led to arguments everywhere in activist-conducted seminars in March 1981.

We can conclude that the movement has not expanded after 3 whole years of planning. The activists each year were the same people. Rejection by the general student population began in multiple. These accumulated problems made the progressive students improve themselves in terms of their ideas, attitudes, and techniques, which led to a difference in ideas. Moreover, in 1981, the ideological crisis hit the progressives hard, and this has worsened the crisis among the progressives. The problems may be summarized as follows.

1. The Role of the Student Movement

In the beginning, there was a conflict over the vanguard role for students. After the activist seminar in March 1981 was over, there was a feeling of togetherness to work together with the students so that they can go out and demonstrate their role in society.

2. The Roles of Various Organizations and Their Work, Roles of the Parties, Associations, and Groups, Equality and Independence of the Working Units, and the Centralization of Leadership in Universities

Since January 1981, there has been a continuous stream of argument. Three or four activists in the Central Mahidol Party, who were the main people in the movement, stopped working. A new group was formed called "Group of New-Comers Who Love the Search," which issued two official statements. Another group was the midlevel activists. These groups were not active continuously, and finally disappeared. Various problems reflected the quality of the party, especially the arguments in the central committee of the Central Mahidol Party. The problems revealed a lack of democracy and the same old ideas. In July 1981, the chairman of the Central Mahidol resigned, saying that the student movement is no longer its own man. There were many proposals to eliminate the Central Mahidol Party because many things indicated they were not ready to maintain party work, either in terms of manpower or membership structure, including the mistakes they made in building up a party that was not capable of being reformed. Since then, a majority of party activists have begun to form a group to draw new conclusions on the ideology of party building or that for building a new student movement.

The abolition of the Central Mahidol Party was the latest phenomenon that reflected the essence of the problems that had accumulated over a long period of time. The aftermath of the change, however, is very interesting to follow.

C. Kasetsart University

Most of the movements were internal movements; there have been very few political movements. There are two student parties, the United Kasetsart Party and the Nonsee United Front. Both parties are progressive and only want to stir things up.

The basic conflict between the student population in general and the progressives was expressed in that the former did not get involved in activities, and those who were active tended to stay by themselves.

There do not seem to be any conflicts among the progressives (in terms of theory). There may be some conflict on the issue of technique. With respect to this, one leading activist in the United Kasetsart Party talked about the issue of conflict as follows (seen only as a problem in technique).

1. Problems concerned with the student movement in building up a mass base, for example:

-- How can the student movement train the masses in (student) institutions?

-- How can the student movement build a mass base (the public)?

2. Problems concerning management in the organization;

3. Problems in leading the masses.

In addition, the view was expressed that things are still confused, and the student movement must continue its political role. Therefore, there is a tendency here to maintain the parties. The progressives continue to withdraw themselves from mass organizations, for example, preparations to withdraw itself from the Kasetsart Faculty Association, etc.

D. Thammasat University

Thammasat has been known as a meeting place for the fighters all along. Details may be found from the interview with Mr. Bunson Akarathamakul, president of the Thammasat University Faculty Organization.

The basic conflict between the general student population and the progressives was similar to that in other places except that here it was more serious, as was seen by the separation of the Chao Prayaprachathipathai Party from the Saengtham Party, which was reported to have a majority of votes in the council. The emphasis was placed on inside policy which is different from the Saengtham Party, where outside policy was emphasized. As we now see, Thammasat has an important role in the political movement.

The Conflict Within the Progressives

Even though the problem is a theoretical one, the movement has been improved whether the problems were about ideas or about the readjustment of the organization. Therefore, here the clearest conflict occurred as it did in Ramkhamhaeng and Mahidol.

Conclusion: Which Way Will the Student Movement Go?

The student movement is struggling in the forefront of the present situation, where there are many ideas that will lead either to evolution or revolution. Thus, it is necessary to study the commitment of the student movement, and even more necessary to study the problems in order to find a means for their solution so that there will be no deviation from the truth.

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RECALL OF SOVIET ATTACHE DISCUSSED

BK030540 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] An assistant Russian military attache in Bangkok, who planned to defect and who was about to blackmail the Soviet Military Intelligence Service for sending a female spy to Bangkok disguised as his wife, was abruptly recalled to Moscow.

ASEAN diplomatic sources in Bangkok told MATUPHUM that the assistant military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, Lt Cdr Yuriy Andreyevich Ignatyev was abruptly recalled to Moscow for improper behaviour at a Bangkok social gathering. He was said to have talked to Thai friends about swapping their wives with his.

Lt Cdr Ignatyev told his close Thai friends on a few occasions that his wife sent from Moscow was not really his wife but an official of Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU), similar to himself. She was sent to Thailand disguised as his wife because of the Thai Government's restriction and "screening" of Soviet officials posted in Bangkok. He said Russian diplomats and intelligence officials have thus been sent to work in Bangkok disguised as husbands or wives of one another. In order to blackmail Moscow for this practice, Lt Cdr Ignatyev persuaded some Thai diplomats and his Thai friends to swap their wives.

Lt Cdr Ignatyev had been planning to defect from the Soviet Union by taking asylum in a Western embassy in Bangkok. In exchange for protection, he would give information on the GRU to that country. This prompted the Soviet Government to send the female spy disguised as Ignatyev's wife to Bangkok.

In addition, Lt Cdr Ignatyev was reported to have had several conflicts with Russian military attache in Bangkok Anatoliy Guryev. Before he was recalled to Moscow, Lt Cdr Ignatyev was criticised by the military attache for his failure to convince some Thais to work as spies for the Soviet Embassy under the cover of a Bangkok restaurant. The story was the talk of diplomatic and news circles in Bangkok and this has greatly defamed the name of the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok.

CSO: 4207/33

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES BAHT DEVALUATION RESULTS

BK220904 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Nov 81 p 3

{Editorial: "Responsibility for One's Mistakes"}

[Text] When the government through the Finance Ministry announced the devaluation of the baht, it explained that the measure was aimed at solving the country's ailing economy. Although the results of the measure were yet to be known, the decision drew widespread criticism and opposition.

Now the results are known, and all the facts are before our eyes.

The deputy finance minister himself admits now that the baht devaluation is one among many factors which make it necessary for the government to announce a new increase in the oil prices soon.

We are not academic experts, and, unlike the finance minister, we have no economic textbooks for reference. Yet, we neither dreamed nor expected that our national economy would improve with the baht devaluation. We only have facts based on our observations of the living conditions of the people in general.

Prices of goods have increased steadily as a result of the devaluation. Even the prices of essential goods on the government price control list have increased because the government has to allow traders to raise prices in accordance with reality.

When the baht devaluation was announced, the finance minister was very boastful that, as a result, Thailand would earn more from its farm product exports. What really happened? The farmers know the real situation and a group of them have called on the Social Action Party, asking it to inform the government about it so that an urgent solution to their problem can be found.

The country's trade deficit has increased greatly. Since the baht devaluation, Thailand has suffered a record high deficit in trade with foreign countries. While the volume of the goods imported stayed the same, the prices have increased as a result of the devaluation.

The country's oil fund is deeply in the red, and this is another reason for the government to readjust the oil prices again.

All these are catastrophic problems known and experienced by the people at present. What then will the government do in order to solve them? Will the two finance ministers accept their responsibility and act accordingly? This is the point we would like to make here.

CSO: 4207/33

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ACTION ON ECONOMY

BK251213 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 23 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Commodity Prices Control"]

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem recently summoned leading businessmen and representatives of various trade associations for a meeting during which he appealed to them to help stabilize commodity prices for a period of time as the government is implementing a plan to boost the incomes of the people--particularly farmers, the majority of the country's population, who are now having difficulty selling their products at reasonable prices.

The success of the government's attempt to freeze commodities prices is still a question. However, the government has been trying to make all necessary preparations to cope with the consequences of the new oil price increase which, according to many people in government, is inevitable. Whatever happens, unscrupulous businessmen can always find a way to exploit the situation. The prime minister himself even admitted that Thailand's economic system has been dominated by corruption, adulteration of commodities, illegal practices and other irregularities.

We agree that the meeting between the prime minister and the businessmen was a good thing. It was a first step for the government and the private sector to cooperate in solving the country's problems. However, the government must not think that this is sufficient to keep everything in order.

It should be considered as a major task of the government to freeze commodity prices for the people. The prime minister has pledged to improve the national economic system and eradicate poverty among the people. In this regard, we think it would be wise to start with suppressing malpractices in business and trade circles as well as corruption by government officials.

It will take time to suppress malpractices in trade and business circles and collusion between corrupt officials and unscrupulous businessmen. However, once the effort is made, there will be a hope that our country's economic system will survive and prosper someday in the future.

CSO: 4207/33

RTA ISSUES CLARIFICATION ON HOUSING ISSUE

BK231114 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The Army Operations Center has issued the following clarification pertaining to the occupation of official quarters:

Per the order of Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani instructing military officials who have been removed from their posts either through retirement or dismissal from military service to vacate their official quarters and hand over their quarters to the military units concerned, some newspapers have commented that the purpose of the order is to evict the military officers who were dismissed from military service in connection with the 1 April 1981 unrest. The army wishes to clarify the matter as follows:

Some military officials, whose quarters privileges have expired, have not returned the quarters to the army units concerned, but have continued to occupy the quarters themselves or have allowed others to occupy them. This has resulted in reducing the already short supply of quarters and has denied quarters to newly appointed officials. This runs counter to the desire of the army, which wants close supervision by officers of their subordinates in accordance with army regulations on occupation of army quarters.

In order to resolve this problem, the army commander has instructed army units to inform their officials of the regulations and has instructed the officials who no longer have quarters privileges to vacate their quarters. Army units are to report the results of their implementation by November 1981. That is, officials who have already left the military service are to vacate and hand over their quarters within 30 days from this date. Officials who have quarters privileges but do not occupy the quarters themselves are to vacate the quarters within 30 days. Officials who have been transferred to posts outside the army or outside the Defense Ministry are to vacate and return the quarters at a time the units which control the quarters deem appropriate. The officials who have transferred to other army units are to contact their new units for new quarters. Officials drawing quarters allowance are to find new quarters as soon as possible.

These regulations on use of army quarters have been applied at regular intervals, particularly during reshuffles of military officers and retirement. All officials affected by the reshuffle and retirement must comply with the regulations, which have been applied since 1975. The issue of the order by the army commander is thus a reconfirmation of the existing order.

CSO: 4207/32

BANGKOK REPORTS ON FLOOD DAMAGE IN SOUTH

BK160900 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Government spokeswoman Mrs Wanida Chitman today made the following report:

Following the problem of floods which hit eight southern provinces of Phatthalung, Songkhla, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Trang, Narathiwat, Yala, Pattani and Surat Thani since 26 November, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, accompanied by Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Communications Minister Adm Amon Sirikaya, Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Anat Aphaphirom, Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthatthan and Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Wira Musikaphong and their entourage, on 11-13 December inspected the damaged areas and relief operations carried out for the people.

According to an initial assessment of the losses, about 43 people were killed--most of them from Phatthalung where there was a flash flood. About 900 houses were damaged. Livestock received the worst damage--altogether about 165,509 head of cattle, pigs and poultry were killed. Of that total number were 741 head of cattle, 6,464 pigs, 158,322 poultry, and 12 goats. Worst hit was Phatthalung Province, followed by Songkhla and Trang Province. Many fish ponds were damaged. Rubber plantations, including those under the replanting project, were damaged. A great amount of damage was done to the people's paddyfields, vegetable and fruit orchards and crops. About 80 percent of the paddyfields in Phatthalung and Songkhla Provinces was damaged.

Some portions of the national highways were cut. In worst condition was the highway between Phatthalung and Pak Khlong where about 10 km of the route was cut. Some 142 bridges were damaged. In Phatthalung Province, six sections of track were damaged, totalling 8 km. In Trang Province, three sections of track were cut by floods and damage was estimated at over 20 million baht.

All concerned government agencies have already carried out relief operations. The relief center for the south has provided necessary help--including rice, fish sauce, canned food, vegetable oil, instant noodles, clothes and medicine--to the people. It has also arranged for the homeless to take temporary refuge at various monasteries, schools and dry areas. The livestock department has sent 11 mobile units for relief work in eight provinces. Those units vaccinated livestock and provided animal feed to farmers. The department officials in flood-hit provinces have been instructed to coordinate work with provincial officials in order to move animals to dry, safe areas.

Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot also reported at the press conference that the cabinet had approved the appointment of a committee to plan emergency relief operations for flood victims. The committee is headed by the interior minister and has 11 members. The committee is empowered to draw 100 million baht from the central fund for relief and repair work in the flood-hit areas. The Interior Ministry has appointed three committees to work on budget allocations for relief operations. The prime minister himself urged all concerned officials to take measures urgently to cope with immediate problems and for initial reparation of the damage done.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO IRAQ, PORTUGAL--The Foreign Ministry has announced that Chamrat Chomphuphon, new Thai ambassador to Iraq, and Thanom Noppawan, new Thai ambassador to Portugal, presented their credentials to the presidents of the two countries on 11 and 13 November respectively. [BK230725 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CASH CROP EXPORTS--According to the director general of the Foreign Trade Department, during the first 10 months of this year Thailand exported 2.65 million tons of rice worth 23.2 billion baht, 1.84 million tons of corn worth some 6 billion baht and 5.1 million tons of tapioca products worth 13.4 billion baht. [BK190407 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 17 Nov 81]

CORN TO TAIWAN--Wichian Kosit-Aphanat, Thai assistant commercial attache to Hong Kong, has disclosed that Thailand expects to sell 400,000 tons of corn to Taiwan this year, almost double of last year's amount. Negotiations between the two countries will be held in mid-December. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Nov 81]

ANNOUNCEMENT ON BENZINE IMPORTS--In compliance with the current economic situation, the commerce minister, by virtue of the provision of section 5 (2) and (6) of the Import and Export Act of 1979 and with the cabinet approval has issued the following announcement: 1) Importation of benzine and similar products as described in category No 27.10A of the import duty list, requires prior permission from the ministry; 2) The commerce minister shall give permission for the importation of these types of products, their quantities and at the times he deems appropriate; 3) This regulation shall not be applied to the products now in transit to Thailand, or in vehicles entering the kingdom for their own use, or such products brought into the kingdom as samples; 4) This announcement shall come into effect 1 day after its publication in the ROYAL GAZETTE. Announced on 18 November 1981. Signed: Chuan Likphai, commerce minister. To be printed in the ROYAL GAZETTE on 18 November 1981. [Text] [BK191159 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Nov 81]

SAP'S ANAN WINS CHAINAT BYELECTION--M. Sgt Anan Suksan, candidate of the Social Action Party, won yesterday's byelection in Chainat Province. Chainat Governor Montri Tra-ngan said the byelection was carried out smoothly. Approximately 60 percent of eligible voters went to cast ballots, as was earlier expected. [Excerpt] [BK230748 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 23 Nov 81]

SAP WINS PATTANI BYELECTION--The candidate of the Social Action Party, Wairot Phiphitphakdi, has won the byelection in Pattani Province with 35,728 votes. He was followed by the candidate of the Chat Prachathipatai Party, Suraphong Ratchamukda, who got 32,967 votes. Atthaphon Lekhakun, an independent, received 13,113 votes and Mrs Phinthip Sibanchaem, also an independent, got 1,019 votes. The governor of Pattani Province, Prida Wuttahara, said that although the turnout was less than the target of 50 percent, the ballot was carried out smoothly. The low voter turnout, about 40 percent, was due to the fact that the byelection coincided with the rice harvesting season and many Pattani residents had left for harvesting work in other parts of the country and in Malaysia. Asked if he expected any protests by the losers, the governor said he did not anticipate any protests since the byelection was free from corruption and the vote margin between winner and the runner up was quite large. He said the province was working on the papers for the winner of the byelection to report to parliament. He said the result of the byelection had already been forwarded to the undersecretary of the Interior Ministry. [Text] [BK260328 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 Oct 81]

IRISH, JORDANIAN AMBASSADORS--On 16 October the king received credentials from Bernard McHugh, ambassador of the Republic of Ireland to Thailand, and Walid S. al-Durrah, ambassador of Jordan to Thailand. The two ambassadors have their residences in New Delhi. [BK220335 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Oct 81]

OUTGOING FRG AMBASSADOR--On 17 October the king granted an audience to outgoing FRG Ambassador to Thailand Dr Walter Boss and his wife. The king has presented a royal decoration to the German ambassador. [BK220335 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Oct 81]

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER APPOINTED--Royal signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex. His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously ordered it to be proclaimed that: in accordance with his appointment of Gen Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister under the announcement dated 3 March 1980; in accordance with the appointment of cabinet ministers under the announcements dated 12 March 1980, 22 January 1981, 11 March 1981 and 23 June 1981; and in order to make it proper and to better serve the administration, his majesty the king, by virtue of article 146 of the constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, hereby appoints Bun-au Prasetsuwan as deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives effective immediately. Announced on 27 October 1981, being the 36th year of the reign of the present king. Counter-signed: Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister. [Text] [BK291011 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Oct 81]

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